The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3137. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

Advance of Gen. McCall's Division Across the Potomac.

Langley and Lewinsville now Permanently Occupied.

Our Troops Strengthening the New Positions.

SHYNESS OF THE REBELS.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Verification of the Report of Price's Movement Southward.

Another Reconnoissance in Western Virginia.

The Rebels Under Lee Forced to Retreat.

The Late Affair Near Hatteras Inlet.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 10.

The following is the report of the sick in the hospitals on the 4th inst., as officially reported: E-street Hospital, 104; Seminary, 176; Union, 178; Columbian, 209; General, 58; Alexandria, 186; total, 911. This is a slight increase over the last week, but yet a very low total of sick in hospitals considering the large number of men in the camps.

EFFECT OF THE HATTERAS VICTORY.

The terrific repulse of the rebels by the gunboat *Monticello*, and the successful retreat of the Twentieth Indiana, is the theme of the day in the Department corridors and the lobbies of the hotels. It was heard of in the camps this afternoon, and gave great enthusiasm to the troops. These tidings make our men impatient under the restraint imposed upon them of watching a retreating enemy, and increases the anxiety now everywhere manifest that we shall decimate the rebel Army of the Potomac, and not permit it to wither away into a thousand fragments, while our hosts stand in our trenches without so much as firing a round or making one charge.

THE KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

It is said that Capt. Averill, of the Provost Guard, is to be put in command of what has heretofore been known as the Kentucky Cavalry, but which now is credited to Pennsylvania, the State in which it was recruited.

THE BANK OF WASHINGTON AND THE TREASURY NOTES.

Much indignation is being expressed here at the refusal of the Bank of Washington to receive the United States Treasury Notes at par. This institution has for some months refused to redeem its own notes in specie. Unless the Bank change its policy, it will be stripped of all its business, and stand a very good chance of having its deposits removed in a summary manner. Popular opinion is already setting so strongly against it, that it will need the especial protection of the Police.

THE NEW POSITIONS OF THE TROOPS.

A drizzling rain has been falling all the day, and our troops have been engaged in the double duty of strengthening their new outposts and arranging for their personal comfort as well as they can. The Leesburgh turnpike, from Chain Bridge to Langley's, has been crowded with Government wagons all day, yet with all the camp equipage transported, many of the troops must bivouac in the rain to-night.

From Langley's west to Lewinsville nearly all the dwellings are deserted. Those belonging to Union families have been so since the retreat from Bull Run, though now Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Green, Mr. Crocker, Mr. Griffith and Mr. Gilbert, who have been several weeks in Washington, will return to their homes to-morrow. The advance of our troops has caused the rebel families to remove to Secessia. Among them are those of Henry Jenkis, a Colonel in the rebel cavalry; Mr. Muse and Mr. Cook, formerly of the Navy, but now rebel officers. Their places are on the road between Langley's and Lewinsville. Mr. Mackall, who lived near by, has also disappeared; and the residence of the family of the late Commodore Ap Catesby Jones, near Prospect Hill, was also found deserted. A son of the Commodore, Paterson Jones, of the Navy, has remained loyal to his country. Another son, Mark Jones, is a rebel officer. Dunham, a rebel who kept a tavern at Langley's, has left. Mr. Burke, a Union man, who has a similar establishment at the same point, has been able to remain at his place throughout the difficulties. Mr. Smoot's dwelling, west of Langley's, until recently inhabited, was found without a tenant, and Gen. Smith has located his head-quarters there. Gen. Hancock is at Dr. Mackall's, from which Griffin's Battery did such excellent service in the recent reconnoissances. The First Pennsylvania head-quarters is at Cook's.

The new position at Miner's Hill commands Barrett's Hill, where the rebels have a picket guard stationed.

Large numbers of our men have been engaged to-day in felling the timber near our new outposts, to give perfect command of the surrounding country. Two companies of the Sixth Maine felled twenty acres of small pines in a few hours, and the approaches over the fields to our camps are protected by heavy abattis. Still, no attack is expected.

In several instances the rebel pickets have been observed about half a mile beyond our lines, but no demonstration was attempted. Yesterday a cavalry scouting party of our troops went up the Leesburgh turnpike, three miles above Prospect Hill, and but a mile below the Great Falls. They learned from trustworthy sources that the rebel picket force was withdrawn from there early in the morning.

Several shell fired by the rebels on the occasion of the recent reconnoissance, and which had not exploded, were found in the vicinity of Dr. Mackall's house.

ADVANCE OF GEN. MCCALL'S DIVISION.

Gen. McCall's Division left Tenellytown during last night crossed the Potomac, and to-day occupied Langley, five miles from the Chain Bridge. Both his and Gen. Smith's head-quarters are at Langley.

The latter's division occupies the position it took yesterday; his pickets, however, have been advanced further into Virginia.

There are no indications of the presence of the enemy excepting cavalry pickets, and military officers incline to the opinion that there are no rebels in considerable force on the whole line of our Grand Army, or within six miles of its entire front.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CABINET MEETING.

There was an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet this evening. There is a difficulty in getting the Army and Navy together, akin almost to the difficulty of uniting oil and water. Some determined efforts to combine them was probably made this evening, during the Cabinet session.

A DESCENDANT OF OLD PUT.

Col. Putnam, of the Army, and a descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam, has gone to New-Hampshire to take command of a regiment of mountain boys already organized.

FIVE THOUSAND BUSHELS OF OATS WANTED.

The Quartermaster here advertises for five thousand bushels of oats, to be delivered in Washington within twenty days after the contract is made. Bids are to be received until the 21st inst.

THE PECULATING COMMISSARY.

I have before alluded to the alleged peculations of one of the Commissaries of the Army. To-day the talk is quite plain that Capt. Beckwith has been managing his business in a way that must have been extremely profitable to the contractors, if not to himself. If common report be true—and I think in this instance it does not exaggerate,—the Government has been defrauded of large amounts in the weight of the cattle received under the last contract for beef cattle on the hoof. At the estimated weights the Government has really paid much more for an inferior quality of beef than was paid under the notorious Dyer contract. There are other means of fraud said to have been successfully worked under Capt. Beckwith's surveillance—frauds so manifest and positive as to make themselves apparent to the outside world. It is due to himself that Capt. Beckwith should demand an investigation of these alleged depredations upon the Treasury. If he is innocent, he is laboring under a heavy load of unjust censure, of which he should clear himself. If he does not at once invite an examination, or indeed demand it, it is the duty of the Government forthwith to institute such inquiries as will elicit the truth. The public service cannot afford immunity for a public officer against whom public opinion points so directly, and about whom the public talk is so open and explicit.

ACCEPTED THE PAYMASTERSHIP.

Capt. Augustus Seward, who held an appointment as Paymaster in the Regulur Army, and also as Major in one of the new regiments, has determined to accept the Paymastership, and so vacates the position of Major.

THE COTTON CROP.

Accounts received by the Government, and which are deemed reliable, present the cotton crop of the Southern States as about an average yield. Much of it has been successfully housed, but owing to the want of bagging, it cannot be baled nor transported. Until a supply of wrapping is obtained, the crop is almost useless, being too bulky for shipment.

COTTON FROM EGYPT.

Our Consul-General to Egypt, Mr. Thayer, writes home that the British Government is making extraordinary exertions to procure supplies from and through Egypt. A new commercial treaty was lately negotiated between the Egyptian and British Governments, which gave the latter additional facilities in exporting the staple. Mr. Thayer at once required that the same provisions should be granted to the Government of the United States, and his request was cordially granted. This movement in Egypt indicates that Johnny Bull has probably concluded that it is better for him to stretch his arms a little after cotton than to run the risk of having his fingers nipped by poking them between the cog-wheels of our revolution.

THE CASE OF GEN. GRAHAM.

Gen. Graham, to-day in accordance with the requirement of Judge Merrick, produced to the Court Jeremiah Lyon, the minor volunteer, whom that officer had detained after his release had been ordered on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The lad had volunteered contrary to the consent of his parents. He was now surrendered to their custody. Accordingly, there were no further proceedings on the attachment for contempt of Court against Gen. Graham, and he was discharged.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS SENT TO CANADA.

The following order was, to-day, issued by the Post-office Department:

My attention having been called to the circumstance that United States Postmasters at offices on or near the frontier line of Canada are still in the practice of mailing weekly newspapers addressed to Canada free of United States postage, under the old regulation issued by this Department on the 1st of May, 1851, viz.:

"That weekly newspapers which do not leave the country in which they are published until they leave the United States will, after the 1st of July, 1851, go free of postage; it is hereby ordered that the rates of postage chargeable on printed matter passing through the United States mail, as fixed by Section 1 and 2, of Act of Aug. 30, 1852, (see page 43 of Post-office Laws and Regulations, published in 1859,) be hereafter levied and collected at all offices in the United States upon newspapers and other descriptions of printed matter addressed to or received from Canada; and it is further ordered that the regulation of May 1, 1851, above referred to, which was based on the provisions of the 2d section of the Act of March 3, 1851, repealed by the Act of Aug. 30, 1852, is hereby formerly revoked."

The rates to be collected on printed matter addressed to Canada, are those charged upon the same matter when addressed to another State in the Union, and must be prepaid by United States postage stamps.

(Signed,) JOHN A. KASSON,
Acting Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Col. De Villiers, instructor of Col. Ellsworth who was taken prisoner in Western Virginia, and recently made his escape from Richmond, was yesterday made a Brigadier-General. He will be assigned a command under Gen. Rosecrans.

Much excitement was produced to-day by a report that Gen. Smith was engaged with a large rebel force, the rumor having no other origin than the firing of a few guns, which is an ordinary occurrence, in the way of artillery practice.

George W. Shear was yesterday elected First Lieutenant of the McClellan Dragoons, which acts as the General's Body Guard, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. Bracken, who took this means to avoid a Court-martial.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

THE RETREAT OF PRICE SOUTHWARD.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Monday, Oct. 7.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes as follows:

"The plan of Gen. Price, after he captured Lexington, was to remain for a time and operate on the north side of the river, and for this purpose, on Saturday, Sept. 28, he crossed over the river at Lexington with 4,000 mounted men. This force took up its line of march for the railroad, with the view of its total destruction, and then sad havoc was to be made with all the Government forces in Northwest Missouri. But late in the evening Alf. Jones, who had been released as a prisoner at the Arsenal, where he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, returned from St. Louis to Lexington, and reported that the whole country below was alive with troops—that Fremont was after Price, and that Price might prepare for a big fight in a few days. This seemed to raise the courage of Price's men, and they said, 'Let Fremont come!' they were ready for him. But when Jones announced that Fremont had 30,000 men, and his only fear was that Price would not make a stand, the latter countermanded his order for sending troops to the railroad, and a messenger was immediately dispatched after those already started, and they recrossed the river on Sunday morning.

That night Price issued orders for a movement South, and Gen. Raine, it is said, went 20 miles that night on his Southern route, and it is believed that Claib. Jackson availed himself of this command as an escort to get himself out of danger. Price and all his force left on Monday, the 30th ult., but his train of baggage wagons, about 1,200 in number, did not all get off before Wednesday morning. If Price had designed a fight with Fremont he would have taken the Georgetown road, or possibly the Warrensburgh road, but instead of this he has gone on the road leading down the western boundary of the State and to the southwest.

I have given a plain narrative of facts, as they have transpired here, and if Price does not make a stand and give battle, all who are cognizant of his movements will be disappointed. His most intelligent friends consider his course a complete back-down, while the more verdant are solaced with the idea that he has gone to meet McCulloch, who, from the most reliable information, is somewhere in Arkansas.

The forces of Price at Lexington were very large, but many of the men were only for the occasion, and have gone home. His force was 15,000 or 18,000 when he left Lexington, and, as the fact becomes certain that his destination is Arkansas, it will be more decreased."

NEWS FROM CAPE GIRARDEAU.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

The military authorities, by order of Col. Plummer, of the Eleventh Missouri Regiment, commanding at this post, have taken possession of the Post-office at this place, and placed Major Bennett, of the Tenth Iowa Regiment, in charge.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 10.

The State Convention met in Mercantile Library Hall this morning, and adjourned for want of a quorum. It met again at 3 o'clock, and there still being no quorum, adjourned till to-morrow.

John A. Brownlee, a prominent merchant, and recently President of the Board of Police Commissioners, died to-day.

THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.

EXCITING REPORTS IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 10.

The city has been somewhat excited to-day by rumors that an engagement between the Federal and rebel troops was progressing at Paducah. These rumors are traceable to no authentic source, and are undoubtedly false.

It is also reported that 3,000 rebel troops went southward from Bowling Green yesterday, supposed for the purpose of guarding the coast.

It is reported that John C. Breckinridge, Ex-Minister Preston and G. B. Hodges were at Bowling Green yesterday.

The city is quiet this evening. No newspapers or news have been received from any point South to-day.

PICKETS ATTACKED NEAR PADUCAH.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Oct. 10.

Six pickets of the Fourth Cavalry Regiment stationed four or five miles from Paducah, were attacked by a large body of rebels this morning. Two were mortally wounded and two taken prisoners, with their horses and equipage. The rebels had divided their force, and in the excitement fired into each other. They then fled, each party taking the other for our cavalry.

A deserter from the rebel camp at Columbus arrived here to-day, and reports the force there as numbering 30,000.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States storeship *Release* yesterday hauled outside the *Rhode Island*, which is at the wharf at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, taking in stores, to make room for the storeship *Supply*. The latter vessel will be filled up with stores as quickly as possible. The bark *Gem of the Seas* also had to leave her berth to make room for the *Brazalara*, which is now taking her armament—six thirty-two-pounders—on board.

The United States steamers *Mercury* and *O. M. Pettit* left the Navy-yard yesterday, and joined the other steamers and gun-boats now at anchor off the Battery. They will not remain there long, however, as they are under orders to sail for Fortress Monroe. The other vessels—the *Augusta*, *Ottawa*, *James Adger*, *Florida*, *Alabama* and *Unadilla*, will remain at their present anchor until the *Pembina*, *Seneca* and *Santiago de Cuba*, now being pushed forward at the yard, are ready for sea.

The ship *Courier*, which arrived here a few days ago, has on board an improved patent condenser, which is capable of condensing eight hundred gallons of water in twenty-four hours.

The old frigate *Brandywine*, when she has completed her cargo of stores, will be towed to Fortress Monroe, and stationed there as a store-ship for the vessels in that vicinity. This will obviate the necessity of sending so many vessels to the Navy Yards to replenish their stores and other materials of war.

Capt. Samuel Mercer has been detached from the *Wabash*, and Capt. Samuel F. Dupont appointed in his stead. Capt. Mercer has been in the service upwards of twenty-six years, having been appointed from the State of Maryland, of which he is a native, on the 14th of March, 1815, and received his commission as Captain in September 1855. Capt. Dupont has served nearly twenty-five years. He is a native of New-Jersey, but was appointed from Delaware, being a citizen of that State, in December, 1815.

A detachment of recruits for the Regular Army arrived here, yesterday, from Buffalo, and were transferred to Governor's Island, where they will form the nucleus of a company of disposable recruits.

The branch rendezvous for the general service, (mounted,) at the foot of Broadway, has been closed, very few recruits being obtainable there. The rendezvous for the Twelfth Infantry, also at the foot of Broadway, has been removed to No. 77 Chatham-street, for similar reason.

The store-ship *Rhode Island* will leave for the Gulf Squadron, Key West, Florida, mouth of the Mississippi, Texas, &c., on Saturday evening next. Letters for the above places will be received at the Post-office till 4 P. M. on Saturday afternoon.

There are now four officers—the Colonel and three Captains—of the Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., on duty here. Col. Loomis is in command on Governor's Island; Capt. Updegraff superintends the drill and instructs the newly appointed officers, for whose benefit there is a special dress parade every evening; Capt. Neill is in command of the new battalion, and Capt. Bankhead is recruiting and assistant mustering officer in Cedar-street.

Another of the Fort Hatteras prisoners, confined in Castle William, is dead.

The new side-wheel steamer *Miami* will be launched at Philadelphia next week; she will carry two 80-pound rifled guns—one fore and one aft—besides others, broadside. The new, recently-launched gunboats *Itasca* and *Wissahickon* are being fitted out as rapidly as possible, and several purchased vessels are being converted into gun-boats at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The armament of the new gun-boats will be three 11-inch shell, and an 8½-inch rifled gun. The *Brooklyn* is being surveyed to ascertain what repairs she requires. She is expected to be ready for sea again shortly.

OPERATIONS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

LEE DRIVEN BACK BY GEN. REYNOLDS.

ELK WATER, Va., Thursday, Oct. 10.

Gen. Reynolds has made two reconnoissances in force within the last few days against Gen. Lee, and has driven him from Big Spring, the former rendezvous of his main force. Part of his force are now at Elk Mountain and Greenbrier Bridge, respectively 30 and 40 miles from here, and part of it, under Gen. Lee, are said to have joined Floyd at Big Spring. They destroyed their camp equippage and ammunition, and burned several hundred muskets and left their wagons, &c.

The road is absolutely impassable for wagons beyond a point of 12 miles from Elk Water.

A dispatch from Gen. Reynolds to Gov. Morton, dated Huttonsville, Oct. 8, says: "The enemy in our front, on the Huntersville road, has been driven to Greenbrier Springs, twenty miles beyond Big Springs, their late rendezvous. They are about fifty miles from Elk Water, and one hundred and twenty-four from Cheat Mountain. The roads towards Huttonsville are impassable for wheels. The enemy have destroyed hundreds of muskets, tents, camp equipage, &c. Several wagons fell into our hands."

GEN. ROSECRANS AT LITTLE SEWELL.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 10.

The *Commercial's* Kanawha advices say that Gen. Rosecrans is at Mountain Cave, a strong position twenty-five miles beyond Gauley. He had advanced ten miles further to Little Sewell, but the enemy were too well intrenched and too strong at Big Sewell, five miles further on, to be attacked, and Gen. Rosecrans fell back as an invitation to come out and have a fair fight.

There is no expectation that the enemy will attempt to force the position of Gen. Rosecrans.

The weather in the Gauley River region is terribly bad. Rain falls almost incessantly.

Our troops are well clothed, having plenty of overcoats and blankets.

The fight at Chapmansville was a very sharp and bloody affair. Five of Pratt's Zouaves were killed, and the rebels lost thirty-five killed.

THE FIGHT OF THE PIATT ZOUAVES.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The following letter is exclusively devoted to the fight which the Piatt Zouaves had with the rebels near Chapmansuille, Va. It is distinct from the victorious fight which the command of Lieut.-Col. Enyart had with another body of rebels, in the same vicinity:

CAMP ENYART, KANAWHA, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

EDITORS COMMERCIAL, The Zouave, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Ohio, have had a chance to show their metal. This was on Wednesday, on Kanawha Gap, near Chapmansville, Va. After marching forty-two miles, they came upon the enemy, who were behind breastworks, but could not stand our boys' steady fire, for they retreated in utter consternation, their Colonel, J. W. Davis, of Greenbrier, Va., (but the traitor is a native of Portsmouth, Ohio,) mortally wounded. We killed 20, took 3 prisoners, a secesh flag, 20 feet long, with fifteen stars; 4 horses, 1 wagon, 10 rifles, (one of which I claim,) 12 muskets, and commissary stores, very low. We lost 3 killed, 9 wounded, one since died. The rout of the enemy was complete, although they had a brave and a skillful commander, and strong position, with two days' information of our intentions. They fled the moment their commander fell. The fight lasted about ten minutes opposite the breastworks, but a running fire was kept up previous to that by the "bushwhackers" and rebel cavalry for two hours. At every turn of the road over the mountains, they would fire upon our advance men, wheel round, and gallop away. This kind of fight was kept up until we came suddenly upon their breastwork, immediately in line of our entire column. It was made on the side of a knoll, between two mountain sides, the road running between the mountains and knoll on our right, and a small ravine running between the knoll and the mountain on our left. The wily rebel commander had adroitly cut down the brush on the right, placing a force of 100 men on the mountain top on our right, who raked our column from the front to the centre. This was to draw our attention from their breastworks. Our men naturally fired upon the rebels on their right, steadily advancing up the road, until within twenty feet of the enemy's works, when the rebels suddenly opened fire, from their right, left and centre. The order from Col. Pratt and Lieut.-Col. Toland to flank right and left was immediately responded to by the Zouaves with a hurrah, a Zouave yell, and a cry of "wood up" from Little Red; a dash by our boys upon the enemy's right, left and center; a fire from the enemy's breastworks, above which about 300 rebel heads suddenly appeared, unknown by our men till that moment. They sent a perfect storm of bullets around, over, and *into* our men. A few minutes more and our boys were inside the breastworks, chasing them over the mountains, the enemy running away like cowards, as they proved to be. They left 29 dead behind. Their force was 450 infantry and 50 cavalry. Our force was 560, composed of Company A, Capt. Rathbone; Company B, Capt. O. P. Evans; Company C, Capt. Miller; Company F, Capt. S. West; Company I, Capt. Anderson; Company H, Capt. E. Evans. We buried our three brave comrades that night, carried our wounded to the house where the rebel Colonel lay mortally wounded, deserted by all his men but one. Our whole column finally marched into the little town of Chapmansville, formerly head-quarters of the enemy, and camped for the night.

NAVAL VESSELS IN PORT.

The following Naval vessels are at anchor in the North River: Steam-frigate *Wabash*, flag-ship.

Steam-sloops—*James Adger*, *Augusta*, *Florida*, *Alabama*, *Curlew*, *O. M. Pettit*, *Mercury*.

Gun-boats—*Ottowa*, *Unadilla*.

Transports—Steamship *Baltic*, *Atlantic*, *Ocean Queen*, *Parkersburgh*, *Roanoke*, *Coatzacoalcos*.

NEW GUN-BOAT.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 10.

The gun-boat *Wachusett* was successfully launched at the Navy-yard, Charlestown, to-day.

MORE FORT LAFAYETTE PRISONERS LIBERATED.

The United States Marshal, Wednesday proceeded to Fort Lafayette, by order of the Secretary of State, and administered the oath of allegiance to the following prisoners, who were thereupon released. They are men who were captured in attempting to run the blockade:

Wm. Copehart, of South Carolina; John Murphy, of South Carolina; Perry White, of North Carolina; Isaac Swindle, of North Carolina; Jas. B. Hoggard, of North Carolina; Cartwright Thompson, of North Carolina; Stephen Bennett, of New-Orleans; Chas. Williams, of Savannah; Thos. Kelly, of Wilmington, N. C.; Geo. Parker, of England; Edward Heinrich, of Sweden; Erich Brundem, of Sweden; John Johnson, of Sweden; Wm. Brown, of Prussia.

THE FIGHT AT HATTERAS.

ADDITIONAL INTERESTING PARTICULARS

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNAH,
OFF HATTERAS INLET, Oct. 6, 1861.

On Wednesday (the 3d) the Army propeller *Fanny*, commanded by Quartermaster Hart, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, was sent up the Sound with clothing and provisions for the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, then encamped about seven miles above the light-house. When near her destination she was chased and fired into by a rebel steamer. Quartermaster Hart attempted to run her ashore, but grounding on a shoal she was captured. The Quartermaster was taken prisoner, but the pilot and a deck-hand escaped by jumping overboard and swimming ashore.

The tow-boat *Ceres* brought the news down to the fort. As soon as we heard of it, an expedition, under command of Lieut. Bankhead, consisting of our first launch, manned by twenty men, and armed with a boat-howitzer, was sent to reconnoitre. The launch was taken in tow by the *Ceres*. When part way up they saw six steamers come from up the Sound and commence to disembark troops near the Indiana camp.

Lieut. Bankhead immediately returned to the *Stars and Stripes*, then at anchor within the Inlet, and signaled the news. The *Susquehannah* and *Monticello* immediately weighed anchor, and while doing so we could see reinforcements from the fort moving up the beach. We got under way at 7 o'clock P. M., ran up as far the light-house, and anchored until morning.

The Indianians seeing the object of the enemy was to cut off their retreat to the fort, hastily retreated towards the fort, leaving their pickets, sick and camp equipage behind, and which fell into the hands of the enemy. The number of prisoners taken was about twenty. The Indianians retreated to the light-house where they met the reinforcements from the forts, and both forces camped for the night.

In the morning provisions were sent ashore from the *Susquehannah* and *Monticello*, after which, the latter vessel being of light draft enough to cross the shoals extending out from the Cape, was sent further up the Island to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy. For nearly the whole length of Hatteras Island there is a narrow belt of scrub oak and underbrush, broken occasionally by open spaces of sand. The *Monticello* ran up the Island about seven miles, and when abreast of an open space which extended about three miles, they saw the enemy appear from the wood above, marching in a solid column. Waiting until they had marched out far enough, the *Monticello* ran up within a mile of the beach and opened a heavy fire of shells, planting them in the midst of the column.

The first shell burst at the head of the column, killing or unhorsing, apparently, the commanding officer. The enemy then broke in confusion, all hands running, like a swarm of ants, for the cover they had just left.

The woods to which the enemy retreated was not over a mile and a half long, and it must have been alive with men, as we have since heard there were three regiments of them. The *Monticello* now ran up abreast of the woods, and at short range from the beach, poured in a scorching fire. The rebel steamers, seven in number, including the *Fanny*, attempted to throw shot over the Island and into the *Monticello*, but they only fell among their own men and the fire was soon discontinued.

The enemy did not stand the fire long, but took to their boats, and, as we since learn, fought among themselves for the first chance. Two of their bateaux, containing, it is judged, about fifty men each, were cut into and sunk while on their way to the steamers. It is supposed that most of those in them were drowned. After this, a schooner, also containing troops, was cut down. The *Monticello* continued firing until 7 o'clock P. M., when the remnant of the rebels had embarked, and were bearing away up the Sound. I think they returned to Norfolk, or wherever they came from, with longer faces than they left with. After the firing had ceased a white handkerchief was waved on the beach, and a boat was lowered and sent ashore to see what it meant. It proved to be two of the Indiana privates, who had been taken prisoners, but escaped during the *mêlée* by hiding in the bushes. As soon as the boat was near the beach they both ran into the surf to reach the boat, whereby one of them was drowned, but the other was hauled into the boat, and taken on board the ship.

He says the rebel force consisted of one Georgia regiment, one Virginian, and one South Carolinian, and that they meant to attack Fort Hatteras on the night of the 5th. He also says that the first shell from the *Monticello* killed the rebel Colonel. After the boat had returned the *Monticello* joined us, and both vessels returned to the Inlet, arriving there at 8½ P. M.

The National troops also returned to the fort, without having been near the scene of action. Why they did not go up to bury the dead and to secure what camp equipage and arms that had been left by the enemy, is more than I have learned or can understand. We have not yet learned what the probable loss of the enemy was, but it must have been great, for 207 shell were thrown among them during the day.

Oct. 8.

The *Susquehanna* is now at Hampton Roads. We arrived here this morning. We will immediately commence taking in coal, provisions and water.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday.

By the steamer *Adelaide*, Capt. Cannon, of the Bay Line, which reached here about 9 o'clock yesterday, after experiencing rough weather in the Bay, information of an interesting and important character has been received. Amongst the passengers was Commodore John S. Chauncey, of the side-wheel sloop-of-war *Susquehanna*, which rendered such effective service in the late action at Forts Hatteras and Clark, on the North Carolina coast. The Commodore has been detached from the ship, and proceeded to Washington for the purpose of making a report to the Secretary of the Navy. Too late to take the first train, he laid over and left on the first afternoon train. The steamer brought up a considerable number of officers of the Army and Navy on furlough for a few days.

From several officers of the Navy, who reached Old Point by the *Susquehannah*, we have accounts of two engagements which took place near the encampment of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, which is about thirty miles from Fort Hatteras. The entire command at that place was confided to seven companies of the regiment, in charge of its Colonel, the other three not having been forwarded there by the steamship *S. R. Spaulding*, which carried them from Fortress Monroe to Hatteras. They were encamped on a narrow peninsula, without any more formidable weapons than muskets, and were attacked by a Confederate force of nearly three thousand men, consisting in part of the First Georgia Regiment, under the command of Col. Braisted, a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, and one regiment each from the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

Finding themselves somewhat hemmed in by the attacking forces, the retreat was sounded, and the command retired rapidly before they could draw in their videttes. The Colonel of the regiment states that his loss in killed, wounded, &c., is not less than seventy, whilst the enemy, who pursued them for a considerable distance, succeeded in the capture of the military stores, a considerable number of their arms, knapsacks and tents.

During the retreat, the party met a military command of six companies, under the direction of Col. Hawkins, who, supposing them in danger of an attack, was on the march to reinforce them. Learning the particulars of the case, immediate communication was had with the fleet, when it was determined to send up the United States ship *Monticello*, under the command of Capt. David L. Braine, United States Navy, and but a short time elapsed before the steamer was under way, and anchored within a short distance of the evacuated encampment of the Federal troops. After remaining there several hours, Capt. Braine, not perceiving any of the enemy, concluded that they had disappeared; but in this he was soon disappointed, for the entire Confederate force was observed emerging from a dense wood, and marching along in columns of companies to the fort. The steamer at that time occupied such a position that she was enabled to give the enemy a raking fire, and for three hours a continual broadside of shot and shell perforated their ranks.

There seems no doubt that Col. Braisted was killed, together with many other commissioned officers, whilst the line was thrown into confusion by the unexpected attack. The strip of land which the enemy occupied was so narrow that they had but limited means of shelter, and it is reported by one of the escaped prisoners of the Indiana Regiment that their loss in killed and wounded was not less than 300.

Their expedition, which steamed down Pamlico Sound, consisted of six steam-tugs, one of which was the *Fanny*, the same number of schooners and several large flat-bottomed transports. Two of the schooners were destroyed, whilst the force of the Confederates soon reëmbarked and left for their rendezvous, which is Roanoke Island, about twelve miles from the scene of the action and well fortified. Soon as the result of the affair was known at Fortress Monroe much rejoicing took place, and it was determined that all exertions should be used in order to augment the strength of the Federal forces on the North Carolina coast.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 9,
via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Brig.-Gen. Williams has not left for Hatteras Inlet, the Revenue cutter *Dale* having been detained by a severe gale, which is now prevailing.

The tug *Young America*, while sounding the channel of James River yesterday, exchanged a few shots with the Pig Point battery. Several shells exploded near her, but did no harm.

The Union gun is now mounted so as to sweep the roads between the fortress and Sewall's Point.

Gen. Wool and Quartermaster Tallmadge have recommended to the Quartermaster-General, the quartering of troops at Old Point and Newport's News for the Winter, in comfortable wooden houses, built so as to accommodate two or three companies each. This plan will doubtless be adopted.

Similar quarters will also soon be erected for the contrabands.

THE TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Wilson, arrived at Washington-street wharf this morning. They were handsomely entertained at the refreshment saloons, according to the invariable Philadelphia practice. The regiment made a splendid street parade before leaving the city, attracting universal admiration.

TWO SOLDIERS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT DROWNED.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 10.

Two soldiers of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment fell overboard near Ambey, while asleep, and were drowned. Their names have not been ascertained. One of them, it is supposed, was a German, and the other belonged to the Sharp-shooters.

COL. RANKIN'S CASE.

TORONTO, Thursday, Oct. 10.

Col. Rankin's case was brought up again, to-day, and after the examination of two witnesses, was adjourned till to-morrow, when further evidence is expected, and a decision will be given.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 10.

Hon. Simon Cameron and Adjutant-General Thomas arrived here last night, and took rooms at the Burnett House.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The following orders have been promulgated by Brig.-Gen. Yates:

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 418.—In accordance with General Orders No. 78, from this Department, and with General Orders No. 71 from the War Department, the companies formed under a special acceptance to Edward W. Serrell, dated Sept. 27, 1861, are hereby organized into a corps, to be known and designated as the New-York Volunteer Corps of Engineers, Officers and Soldiers.

Companies F and G will be merged in the remaining companies, and the officers rendered supernumerary.

The following persons are appointed field officers of the corps, thus organized, and the company officers, heretofore designated, will be commissioned whenever the field, staff and company muster rolls certified to by the mustering officers, shall have been filed in the office of the Adjutant-General of this State:

Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward W. Serrell; Major, James F. Hall; Surgeon, A. P. Dalrymple; Quartermaster, John De la Montague; Adjutant, Wm. M. [illegible]ger. Captains—Co. A, James B. Giant; Co. B, —— Co. C, James E. Place; Co. D, F. E. Graef; Co. E, Alfred F. Sears. Lieutenants—Co. A, Thomas [illegible] Brooks, Geo. Gunn; Co. B, —— [illegible] Haas; Co. C, Walter Scott, Vincent M. W. [illegible] Co. C, Louis Suess, John Bingham; Co. E, [illegible] Perrine, —— Faxan.

Brig.-Gen. Yates is charged with the duty of carrying out the details of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

THURSDAY, Oct. 10.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 310.—The four batteries of German artillery have been organized into a battalion, with Andrew Brickell as Major.

Major Brickell will leave this afternoon for Washington, and will make requisition for transportation upon Col. D. D. Tompkins. By order of

CHAS. YATES,
Brigadier-General Commanding Dépôt.
Theo. Allcock, A. D. C.

In accordance with the above orders, both the regiment and battalion will leave for the seat of war to-day.

COL. MULLIGAN'S CAVALRY.

Col. Mulligan has now one hundred and twenty-five men, all picked and expert riders, ready to march to the seat of war. Col. M. is now only waiting for orders; as soon as they are received, he will march at a moment's notice.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

Col. Page has four full companies sworn into the service of the United States. The six other companies are rapidly filling up, and will have their full complement of men very shortly. At present the men, to the number of nearly six hundred, are encamped at Dobbs' Ferry, which is named, in honor of the Governor, Camp Morgan. The uniform of the men is the same as that worn by the Chasseurs of France.

AN APPEAL TO THE LADIES—LINT, BANDAGES AND HOSPITAL STORES WANTED.

HEAD-QUARTERS U. S. RIFLES, No. 239 BROADWAY,
CORNER PARK-PLACE, Oct. 9, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a notorious fact that the supply of hospital stores, surgical instruments, bandages, lint, and all such articles which contribute to the comfort of the sick and disabled, and mitigate the horrors of war, that are furnished by the Government, are totally insufficient. You would, therefore, secure the warmest thanks of the sick and disabled, whose numbers have increased greatly in consequence of the sudden change of the weather, by permitting a small space in your valuable and widely circulated journal, for an appeal to the well-known patriotism and to the tender hearts of the ladies of New-York, to ask them to contribute such hospital stores, bandages, night shirts, lint, and such other necessaries as their charity and benevolence would prompt them to bestow. The wife who has attended the sick bed of a beloved husband, the kind sister who has relieved the pains of a fond brother, and the anxious mother who has kept watch over, perhaps, an only child, administering to all their comforts, will not be appealed to in vain. Contributions, or money, which will be applied to the purchase of such articles, will be thankfully received by Col. Krzyzanowski, at the Head-quarters, or by the Surgeon of the regiment, Dr. T. R. Staehli, at his residence, No. 4 Harrison-street.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

The Fourteenth Regiment of Connecticut was expected to arrive last night. As soon as it arrives it will immediately be sent on to Perryville, Md., where it is expected the regiment will be quartered for some time.

MEETING OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

A meeting of officers of the various volunteer regimental organizations was called Wednesday afternoon at Pythagoras Hall, in Walker-street, near the Bowery. At the time appointed, but a small number were present, and the formal meeting was postponed till further notice. An informal meeting of those present was then held, and a Conference Committee appointed to adopt some plan by which voluntary consolidations might be effected.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE POTOMAC.

THE POSITION OF SENECA MILLS—GUARDING THE DAM—THE NEW-YORK THIRTY-FORTH—A SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM OF SIGNALS ALONG THE RIVER—WHAT A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT MAY WRITE, ETC.

Edwards' Ferry, Md., Saturday, Oct. 5.

Two miles above Muddy Branch, on the canal, is Seneca Mills, a settlement of three or four houses, and a place of some interest, in a military point of view. Near it is the camp of the New-York Thirty-fourth Volunteers, Col. La Dew. The dam across the river at Seneca makes an excellent ford, and hence is sedulously guarded by the military. It is nearly a mile in length, from shore to shore, and the duty of watching it has been intrusted to the Thirty-fourth, whose pickets are stationed along the bank a distance of several miles. It has been a post of danger, and though the duty has been one of the most arduous character, it has been well performed. On the Virginia shore, opposite, is a low bottom land, several hundred yards in width, upon much of which is a heavy crop of corn, in which the rebel pickets have successfully concealed themselves in firing across upon our pickets. Beyond the flat, the beautiful hills of Loudon County rise before the eye. Open fields and woodland alternate over the landscape, but the same saddening look of inanimation everywhere is visible.

The camp of the Thirty-fourth is the southern limit of Gen. Stone's column, and from Seneca up has occurred the hottest firing between the opposing pickets stationed on the river's banks. Until recently hardly a day passed but the rebel pickets would fire upon our men, who sent back their compliments from their rifles. On one occasion a force crossed to the Virginia shore, and burnt a block house which had constituted a picket station of the rebels. A fortnight since a Captain crossed with twelve men, on a reconnoissance, and while moving through the corn field, they heard the order, "Ready—aim." Quick as thought he ordered his men to fall, and an instant after a hundred bullets whistled past them. They made a hasty retreat to their boat, with five less than their original number. It is supposed that the others were either killed or wounded.

The camp of the Thirty-fourth is on a hill-side, in full view from the Virginia shore, and a half mile back from the river. Recently the rebels opened fire upon them from a concealed battery, but their range was insufficient, and the shells exploded without effect. In the meantime, the Rhode-Island Battery, under Lieut. Tompkins, opened upon them, and after a brief firing, silenced the rebel battery. From time to time, as the locality of the rebel camp could be discerned, it has been shelled, until lately they have successfully kept themselves from view. Even the pickets are coy in showing themselves. But yesterday morning, a close observation with a glass from the bluff near the canal, a mile above the camp, discovered a dozen or so rebel cavalry ascending a high hill on the opposite side.

Along the Potomac, in Montgomery County, the leading citizens generally are strong sympathizers with the rebellion, and in every way they can they are aiding it. Information, more or less perfect, of every important change in the position or strength of our forces about Seneca is telegraphed across at night by means of rockets, roman candles or by lights in the windows of the houses of Maryland traitors. One time the signal will appear at one point—another at another—over a space of country two miles square. The parties are known, but as yet they have not been detected in the act, and the orders from head-quarters will not permit a search or arrest except upon almost positive proof of the complicity of the suspected party.

It will be interesting to know that throughout our camps, in Gen. Banks' and Gen. Stone's commands, a perfect system of communicating intelligence by signal is in successful operation. I have visited some of the signal stations, and at one, Lieut. Rowley, of the New-York Twenty-eighth, information was being telegraphed to head-quarters. The stations are within telegraphic range of one another, and in the day time by the movements of a flag, and at night, by the movements of a light, Gen. Banks is placed in possession of any important intelligence.

Yesterday, Lieut. Carr, of South Addison, Steuben County, died in the Camp of the New-York Thirty-fourth, after a brief illness of two days. He was a brave and efficient officer. He leaves a wife and four children. His remains were forwarded to Washington to be conveyed to his family.

I left Seneca Mills yesterday afternoon, supposing that I had complete directions as to the road which led to Edwards' Ferry. My informant, however, had directed me to turn to the right at a point this side of Seneca, by which I went on the road to Poolesville. Thinking there must be a mistake, I inquired of a negro when about a mile on the route, and he confirmed my own impression, and attempted to direct me over a cross lot-way, by which I could strike the Edwards' Ferry road again, and save a part of the distance. The route went through a piece of woods, and after a deal of bother in watching closely for a wagon-track, which was to be my guide, I eventually found a road leading in the direction of Edwards' Ferry. Though I passed a house near where I struck the road, I did not deem it worth while to inquire, thinking that I was right at last. But after riding a mile, I found that a gate extended across the road, which fact again confounded me, as it seemed to militate against the idea of the road being a public highway. As there was no house in sight, I turned my horse, and re-rode the mile, to make further inquiries, and learned to my surprise that I had been on the right road, and that gates were frequently thus placed across the road by the owners of land through which it passed, to save them the cost of fencing their land on the roadside. Seven or eight gates across the road did not induce me to again deviate or doubt, but I followed on the road, though evidently little traveled, and reached Edwards' Ferry after dark. I trust that Maryland enjoys a monopoly in barricading roads, and thus deceiving the traveling public.

The next ford above Seneca Mills is at Gassaway's Island. It is only available at very low water, and it is hardly probable that the rebels would select it should they attempt a crossing. But two miles below this point opposite Young's Island is an excellent ford, which has been guarded by a strong picket, and this morning a force from the First Minnesota left to take possession of and hold the Island. By this means Gen. Stone will render the ford at that point useless.

At this point, (Edwards' Ferry) the rise is about 450 yards wide. On either sides is a plain of bottom land from 300 to 400 yards in breadth. Beyond, on the Virginia shore, rises a bluff, with no trees upon it, and still beyond it is another plain, which intervenes between it and Loudon Heights. On the Maryland side, the canal is cut close to the foot of the bluff, and is in full view of the first elevation on the Virginia shore. About 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, a 6-pound rifled field-piece was run by the rebels upon the bluff from the opposite side, and in a few moments they opened fire with conical shot upon the Artillery Camp situated in the rear of the Maryland Heights. Two shots were thus fired, but without doing any damage. A section of Rickets' Battery was in charge of a Sergeant, who immediately prepared to move the guns forward to the bow of the bluff, and at the same time he telegraphed to Gen. Stone, at Poolesville, of the attack. In the meantime the rebels had commenced firing upon some canal boats, but without effect, and a shell thrown, exploded on the flat, near the river's bank. Several shots had thus been fired, when, observing the sergeant unlimbering one of his guns, the rebels withdrew from the bluff, and taking the road beyond which follows the bluff at its foot, moved round to the heights beyond. An hour after the first firing, Lieut. Woodruff arrived with two Parrott ten-pounders, and he immediately commenced shelling the woods and other points where the rebels had been seen. The few visible rapidly disappeared, and after firing about thirty shells, Lieut. Woodruff withdrew his battery from the height.

The firing was evidently done in the spirit of bravado. It has not been followed up with any similar demonstrations this morning, though the rebel pickets which were withdrawn before the firing commenced, have not yet reappeared. U.

Darnestown, Md., Sunday, Oct. 6, 1861.

In war times it becomes a serious question to determine what a newspaper correspondent may write. The request of Gen. McClellan that they state nothing which will give aid to the rebel cause, is differently construed as to details by different Generals. In and about Washington, it is understood to mean, that correspondents should not give information which will enable the enemy to determine the amount of our forces, their disposition, the regiments brigaded together, the situation of our fortifications, the guns mounted thereon, the position of our camps, the preparations made for attack or defence, &c., &c.

I know that the Times, especially, has scrupulously complied with the request. No fault has been found in Gen. McClellan's and Gen. Banks' commands, that facts should be stated which are as patent to the rebels as to ourselves, for instance, that a reconnoissance in force was made to Lewinsville, or Falls Church, or that the rebels fired across upon our forces at Great Falls, or that some men of the Michigan Fourth doing picket duty near Vanderwerken's were fired upon, or that such and such a regiment from New-York, out of many from different States, was in good condition, performing excellent service on the outposts. Many facts of this nature of public interest, I think can be published without detriment to the success of our military movements, and which at the same time will satisfy the public mind that our Army is not lying in a state of idleness and inactivity, to believe which would certainly detract from the public spirit now felt in behalf of the war and in its vigorous prosecution. But Gen. Stone has a horror of newspaper correspondents. except as they chronicle the facts of a battle fought. He does not object to correspondents being present within his command if they come properly accredited as loyal citizens; but he can conceive of nothing they write that may not do injury, and he cannot conceive of anything that they shall write that can do any good. Whittled down to a nice point, and, indeed, he has so expressed himself, Gen. Stone wants nothing written of his command until such time as a battle has taken place.

From the communications I have written in my present trip, the rebels will infer that we have at least ten thousand men above the City of Washington. Much good may the information do them. They are informed also where the available fords are on the Potomac. That the Virginians know, and the people of the North do not. I have not hesitated to state that our pickets are carefully guarding the river. The rebels know that fact, because almost daily the pickets of the opposing armies are talking across to, or shooting at one another. I have stated that the camps of the Massachusetts Twelfth and New-York Thirty-fourth were within plain sight of the rebels. The information is of some interest to the reading public, and is no information at all to the rebels. Whether we have one, ten, or fifty regiments back of our outposts as a support, has not been communicated by the public Press—certainly not by the Times, and if the enemy have any information upon this point, it has been communicated by Maryland rebels, who, from night to night, signalize their friends across the river.

If Gen. Stone's views be correct, it is contraband for me to mention that the New-York Thirty-fourth and Tammany regiments (the latter commanded by Col. Cogswell, of the Eighth Infantry) have performed most arduous and efficient service on the outposts, and that the New-York Second Militia is doing a good work in the same way. Yet I have said it, for good or for evil. And though I do not say it in mitigation of my offence, if offence it be, I will say that Gen. Stone is an urbane, polished gentleman, and reported to be a skillful General.

Yesterday the Tammany Regiment was paid off by the Paymaster, and of the $55,600 paid over $20,000 was sent home to the families of the soldiers. Large amounts were received in Treasury Notes, the soldiers preferring them for their convenience.

Shades Island ford is situated four miles above Edward's Ferry. The next is at Conrad's Ferry. Above that is one at Mason's Island, two miles below the mouth of the Monocacy. At the Monocacy is also an excellent ford. I might state that at most of the islands below Point of Rocks the river is fordable at low water, and at no point at the fords has the water more than three feet depth. All these localities are fully guarded, and no successful demonstrations could be made against our lines. U.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

FOUR MILLION LOAN TO WHIP OUT THE REBELS—BRECKINRIDGE AND POWELL INSTRUCTED TO RESIGN—MAGOFFIN'S SUSPICIOUS LUKEWARMNESS—DESIGNS OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL—GEN. ANDERSON AND THE MERCHANTS.

Louisville, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1861.

Senator Speed's two million loan bill passed the Senate yesterday, by 23 to 4, and the House by 63 to 9. It authorizes the Military Board to borrow this sum, additional to the like sum previously authorized, for the like purpose of raising volunteer forces to expel the invaders. The loyal Banks of the State are responding to the calls of the Board by the tens and hundreds of thousands, and the half millions.

Mr. Wolfe's joint resolution from the Committee on National Relations—instructing Breckinridge and Powell to resign, as they do not represent the will of the people of Kentucky—passed the House, 53 to 21. I presume the Senate will accept this in lieu of Col. Whittaker's resolution merely requesting them to resign.

The Senate has consigned to the Committee on National Relations Whittaker's forbearing resolution, requesting Magoffin to resign! The Governor, after its passage over his veto, has issued his proclamation, coldly reciting the act for the raising of forty odd thousand Union volunteers, and coldly commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to its requirements. His lukewarmness alone is sufficient to condemn him. If not deprived of all official power and influence, and rendered subservient in every particular to the legislative and popular will, he and his advisers may manage to sorely trouble and embarrass us.

The Senate has, by resolution, exculpated the captors of Ewing, Silvertooth and Irvan, but also exculpated itself for securing their release! "The dignity of the General Assembly" is "vindicated," and the captives have gone on their way rejoicing to the camps of the enemy.

Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth's address to the gallant sons of the Ninth to rally at once to Camp Kenton, at Maysville, is most thrilling and stirring. They will rush to the relief of their bleeding brethren about Barboursville and Bowling Green, and to the rescue of the heart-broken exiles and the oppressed of Tennessee and other Southern lands.

Gen. Anderson, being determined to stop the furnishing of provisions to the rebels, called last evening a meeting of our loyal merchants, and politely, yet firmly, expressed to them this determination. He was proud of his native city and native State, and should therefore discountenance and oppose with all his power any further aid and comfort of those who have chosen to become the city's and the State's enemies. Mr. W. D. Gallagher, in behalf of Surveyor Cotton, stated to the meeting that for the last two months the receipts of merchandise to this port largely exceeded the *authorized* shipments from it, and that the average number of daily applications for "permits" was three hundred, while the average of daily permits was only forty. Yet it is undeniable that vast quantities of contraband from this port, during August and September, somehow or other reached Secessionists and rebels in and out of the State. Whether the needful supplies were permitted to towns near the Tennessee border, and there transferred, or whether they were smuggled, certain it is they reached their intended destination. Contraband of all sorts has been constantly sent through Cumberland Gap, as well as through every other available avenue to the rebels. Gen. Anderson will, if necessary, institute a most rigid military embargo. Fortunately, the Confederates are drained of Lincoln's gold, and no Louisville merchant will take anything else. But, unfortunately, they have invaded Kentucky, and are now robbing Kentuckians of what is not purchasable from them with Confederate rags. The rebel armies, for self-preservation, must now treat Kentucky like Virginia—lay waste her fair fields, and flood them with shinplasters, or with the heart's blood of men who dare to refuse them. The Louisville merchants can have no more profitable "Southern trade" until Southern Kentucky is rid of the Vandals, and the prosperity of the Southern people restored through the restoration of the Union. PONTIAC.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—JOHN J. CRITTENDEN TO STUMP THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS—DESERVED TRIBUTE TO LOVELL ROUSSEAU—LOYAL STAND OF THE LOUISVILLE MERCHANTS, ETC.

Louisville, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1861.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday until the 27th proximo. On the 2d the Senate, without call of yeas and nays, concurred in the House resolution, reported by Mr. Wolfe, instructing (not requesting) J. C. Breckinridge and L. W. Powell to resign. J. C. Breckinridge is reported killed, but the report is not credited. However, one of his most pestilent confederates, J. S. Chrisman, is certainly dead. He was shot dead near the Tennessee line, by a detachment from Camp Dick Robinson. The Pennebaker bill from the Senate—compelling the attendance of absent members, and depriving Magoffin of his former discretion, as to the Legislature's adjournment, or recess and reassembling—has also passed the House, by 63 to 8. The Senate Committee on Public Officers is directed, during the recess, to inquire whether any State officers sympathize with, or aid the invasion or rebellion, and whether their connection with the public records can enable them to do any injury.

The Jacob resolutions passed the House and the Senate almost unanimously. They recognize the United States Government's exclusive right to occupy Kentucky soil, and demand the unconditional withdrawal or expulsion of the Confederate violators of Kentucky's loyal neutrality and State rights.

Gov. Magoffin has curtly and coolly approved the supplemental Military bill, which passed both branches on the 30th ult., providing for the coöperation of the 40,000 Kentucky volunteers with the United States forces, and for their early mustering and incorporation into the ranks and the service of the United States.

At Gen. Anderson's solicitation, the Legislature has passed an act prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the sale of liquor to any officer or soldier, within five miles of any military camp in the State.

Deducting the amount ($790,000) already placed to the credit of the Military Board, the Board, under Legislative authority, will soon raise, by loan from the State Banks, over $4,200,000 to arm and equip the Kentuckians, who, in company with their chivalrous neighbors, are to whip out the invaders. The Bank of Kentucky, the Northern Bank, the Southern Bank, the Farmers Bank, the Commercial Bank, the Merchants Bank, the Peoples Bank, the Bank of Ashland and the Bank of Louisville will all, I hope, to the extent of their respective abilities, promptly respond to the Board's calls. The loans will be secured not only by this State, but also by the United States. A Committee from both Houses has been appointed to arrange with the National Government as to the indebtedness of Kentucky incurred in the war to suppres the rebellion. As Mr. Burnam says, Kentucky can obtain every cent she needs to prosecute this war. The prevalent spirit outside as inside of Kentucky is to aid her to the utmost extent in men and money, to drive back the banditti.

Buckner is devastating the valley of Green River from its source to its mouth, and is reported to be close upon Henderson and Owensboro'. Col. James S. Jackson's entire Congressional District, if not already overrun and trampled down and laid waste, is very seriously threatened and imperiled. Polk occupies or overawes at least half of the First District. Zollicoffer must be driven out and kept out of the Sixth District, or he will ruin it.

Hon. John J. Crittenden is here conferring with Gen. Anderson, and will, on Monday, start out to traverse, so far as he can, the mountain regions in his own and the Sixth and Ninth Districts, in order to arouse all the mountain boys to an entire sense of their danger and their duty. When thoroughly aroused and armed and drilled, they will be invincible and terrible.

The plans and movements of Gens. Anderson, Sherman, Rousseau and Thomas are kept secret. Secresy,—as well as sagacity and promptness—is a prime condition of our military success.

Within twenty days I trust that Kentucky will have 50,000 of her sons in the field, and by their side 50,000, or more, supplied by her noble neighbors and the National Government. Then, if not before, the wholesale malefactors, destroyers, and terrorists in Kentucky and Tennessee will begin to get their deserts and their "rights." Kentucky must and will be saved, and the war carried into Africa, before the next meeting of Kentucky's Legislature.

Yesterday's *Journal* pays Gen. Rousseau a most deserved compliment: "Louisville and Kentucky are under deep and lasting obligations to Gen. Rousseau, and they know it. He saw further into the future than the rest of our fellow-citizens, and, fortunately for us all, he acted vigorously upon his foresight. The chivalry of our State never bore a nobler flower than Gen. Rousseau. A thousand cheers for Brig.-Gen. Rousseau!"

The merchants of Louisville have appointed a Board of Trade and a Committee of Consultation, whose business shall be constantly to confer and coöperate with the commanding General and the Surveyor of Customs, so as to conduct the trade of the city in strict conformity to the laws of the nation, and confine it within the military lines of the commanding General. PONTIAC.

ARMS PROCURED FOR KENTUCKY—THE MISSION OF MR. SPEED TO WASHINGTON—THE MOVEMENTS THE REBELS, ETC.

Louisville, Ky., Sunday, Oct. 6, 1861.

J. F. Speed, Esq., of this city, and Col. J. T. Boyle, of Danville, reached here last night from the East. Their mission East was to secure arms for Kentucky, and it is understood that they secured 17,000 guns, 3,000 of them being Enfield rifles; also 2,000 cavalry arms and equipments, six batteries of artillery, 1,000 wagons, a large amount of powder, all the necessary accoutrements and filled ammunition. The guns and artillery have been received by Gen. Anderson in part, and the remainder is in transit to this city.

These gentlemen represent the National Government as fully alive to the magnitude and importance of the struggle in Kentucky. They say President Lincoln and Mr. Chase take special interest in our Kentucky affairs, and will do anything to aid our State. The arms secured for Kentucky were mainly procured by Mr. Speed. Kentucky owes him a great debt of gratitude for his untiring exertions on her behalf. Joshua F. Speed is not known as he should be. He is a modest, retiring, unassuming man; but his great practical wisdom is known here to his friends. He is a man of large, comprehensive, practical common sense, and this is the substratum of his greatness. He is unquestionably a man of great wisdom. And in addition, and above all this, he is a man of true virtue, the purest honor, and the most incorruptible integrity. Mr. Guthrie, who is his neighbor and friend, fully appreciates him, and entertains the opinion of him I have here expressed.

It is fortunate for Kentucky that Mr. Lincoln knows and appreciates Mr. Speed. In his early life, Mr. Speed lived in Springfield, Ill., for six or seven years, and during all that time he and President Lincoln were on the most intimate terms, and for over four years they were room-mates. The most intimate relations have always existed between them, and they are now said to be as intimate and cordial as brothers. I esteem it fortunate for Kentucky, in this hour of peril, that one of her sons is known to the head of the Federal Government to be a prudent and wise man, worthy of all confidence. Mr. S. has rendered the State great service, and will ever be ready to devote himself to the cause of the State and the Government. Col. Boyle says all credit is due to the exertions of Mr. S. for the means of defence that the State now possesses.

So far as can be ascertained, the rebels in Kentucky have not advanced in the last few days. The arch traitor, Buckner, remains stationary beyond Green River, and Gen. Zollicoffer is falling back upon Cumberland Gap. The gallant Col. Garrard is annoying him in his retreat. Col. Garrard's regiment is the vanguard of Brig.-Gen. Thomas' Army from Camp Dick Robinson, which, it is understood, is about to move upon Zollicoffer. Gen. Thomas and Gen. McCook will no doubt drive the plundering rebel beyond the State line, and proclaim freedom to the patriots of East Tennessee, and arm them for the defence of the country.

That obese traitor, Humphrey Marshall, is said to be in Owen County, still at the head of a rebel camp. They will soon be dispersed, if they do not do so on the invitation Gen. Anderson sent them the other day. Marshall ought to be arrested, and have meted to him a traitor's doom.

Breckinridge, Ex-Minister Preston, Judge Monroe and his son, Thomas, late Secretary of State, J. S. Williams, and other traitors, have fled the State, and gone to join the rebels.

The positive legislation just adopted will have a wholesome effect in restraining the sympathy of many silly people. They are not willing to give up their estates to sequestration and confiscation, and undergo infamous punishment by engaging in this wicked rebellion.

Enlistments progress with reasonable satisfaction. The enlistment of State troops for one year has tended to impede enlistments for National service during the war. I have no doubt we shall get the men as fast as we can get the arms. The arms secured by Mr. Speed and Col. Boyle will not suffice for Kentucky. The Government must furnish more. We need arms and drilled troops, and the Government should send to Kentucky at least six regiments of well-drilled soldiers; they could be spared from Washington, and they are needed here. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are pouring in troops, but they are raw recruits. Let us have a few well-drilled soldiers, and we will soon carry the war into Tennessee.

THE BANKS OF KENTUCKY AND THE WAR LOANS.

The Senate of Kentucky, at its evening session, Oct. 3, on motion of Senator Speed, Chairman of the Committee on Banks, passed a resolution authorizing that Committee, during the approaching recess, to investigate the condition and management of the Bank of Louisville. He stated in explanation, that since it had become the duty of the Legislature to raise money for the protection of our Government and country, it was understood that the banks, created by the Commonwealth, had come up patriotically and would each contribute its quota of the $2,000,000 asked for. Due explanation having been made to the Bank of Kentucky, it promptly responded, and promised her quota of $776,000. Application was next made to the Bank of Louisville, the quota of which was something under $400,000. The response was that it would loan $200,000. Mr. Speed remarked: "As we had no authorized power from the Legislature, and were acting only as feeling an interest in the condition of the country, we responded that our duty to the Legislature and our own self-respect, and justice to the other banks, would not permit us to accept anything less than the entire quota. The Northern Bank of Kentucky not only promised its quota, but $25,000 in excess; the Farmers' Bank also came forward instantly, and the Bank of Kentucky, upon explanation, came up squarely, and it was therefore not just to them to take but $200,000 from the Bank of Louisville, and we therefore thought it should advance the whole, or stand before the world as derelict of its duty to the State in its emergencies."

Senator Robinson said it was due to the Bank of Kentucky, in addition to what had been said, to state that after the loan had been authorized, he had seen several of the Directors, who said it would give them the highest pleasure to furnish the money, and, if it became necessary, to devote every cent in their vaults to the purposes of the country's defence.

Senator Goodloe asked if the Commercial Bank had been applied to. Senator Speed replied that the first two million loan authorized had been divided between the four Banks named, and that the Commercial and other Banks would be applied to hereafter. Senator Goodloe said he was authorized to say that the Commercial Bank would respond with all promptness to any demand made in this emergency.

The resolution offered by Senator Speed passed unanimously by the Senate, was subsequently adopted by the House, which was also in evening session. An effort was made to embrace all the banks of issue in the resolution, but it failed. Mr. Barnum hoped that the Bank of Louisville would not be asked for a single cent, for he was convinced that Kentucky could obtain every cent she needed to prosecute the war. He had just conversed with a gentleman living in the vicinity of Philadelphia, who said the spirit was unanimous there, to aid Kentucky to the utmost extent, in men and money, to drive back the ruthless banditti who had invaded her soil and threatened to subjugate her people.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE DISCHARGED NATIONAL PRISONERS AT NEWPORT'S NEWS, AND THEIR REPORTS FROM REBEL TERRITORY.

From the Baltimore American of Tuesday.

By the steamer *Louisiana*, Capt. Solomon Pearson, of the Bay Line, which entered the port shortly after 6 o'clock this morning, we have received several items of considerable interest in relation to affairs throughout Virginia, which will command an attentive perusal. The *Louisiana*, which left here on Sunday evening, brought up 33 wounded prisoners of Federal regiments, who were captured at the battle of Bull Run, on the 21st of July. Some have lost a leg, some an arm, and others are considerably disabled. The reason why they received this discharge is supposed to be owing to the large number of their own sick and wounded, and the recent order for the removal of all the sick and wounded from Manassas Junction to Richmond.

DISCHARGE OF FEDERAL PRISONERS.

On the 22d of July, the day after the battle of Manassas, the wounded were conveyed in long trains of wagons and ambulances to the railroad dépôt, and thence to Richmond, where they were imprisoned in one large three-story tobacco warehouse, and confined therein until the day of their discharge, which was on Sunday, when Surgeon-General Gibson, who has been very attentive to them, appeared and read a list of the parties, whom he said were unconditionally discharged. He also told them that they would be carried near Fortress Monroe in a steamer by way of James River, and soon reach their homes, which account was received with applause. A short time afterwards a number of wagons drew up in front of the prison, when the roll was called, the wagons occupied, and after a short time reached the wharf of the steamer *Northumberland*, upon which they embarked.

WHAT THEY SAW ON THE ROUTE.

The steamer soon got under weigh, and after steaming all night, reached her destination, a few miles above Newport's News, and there blew off steam, and awaited the arrival of the steamer *Express*, which, according to an arrangement with Gen. Wool, was to appear at that point. The *Express*, soon arrived, when the party were carefully removed upon mattresses to the main deck, anxious once more to behold the flag of their country. The steamers soon departed, and the sick and wounded cheered in the most enthusiastic manner, delighted with the idea of soon reaching their homes, and receiving the affectionate attention of their relatives and friends.

Although but few hours of the trip were made in daylight, yet the party state they saw at least a half-dozen strong and effective breastworks thrown up on the banks of the river, while in the backgrounds were hundreds of tents and many regiments of soldiers. Both the large steamships—*Yorktown* and *Jamestown*—were seen, the former stripped of her heavy armament, but well filled with men. The steamer stopped several times on the route, and at all the points there were regiments of soldiers, all of whom expressed the fiercest spirit of enmity to the North, and declared they would never lay down their arms until Lincoln and his Cabinet should let the South choose its own terms of separation. They were well armed, but poorly dressed. Many of the private soldiers wore pantaloons made of blankets, linsey woolsey, and even of the commonest carpeting.

ARRIVAL AT NEWPORT'S NEWS.

The *Express* reached the encampment of Newport's News in an hour's steaming, and as soon as the arrival of the wounded was made known, the military evinced their sympathy by the contribution of $100, for the purpose of helping them on their way home, a sum which was increased by the free offerings of several commissioned officers at Fortress Monroe. After a short detention at Newport's News, the *Express*, according to orders, left for Old Point, where Surgeon Cuyler, of the Regular Army, and his Assistant-Surgeons, investigated the various cases, and concluded to send twenty-four of them to the Army Hospital at the Old Point Comfort Hotel, as they were too much debilitated to proceed further, at least for the present. Of the funds contributed by the Tenth New-York Regiment, at Newport, it was distributed to the soldiers who reached here, the sum of two dollars to each, as follows:

Shaler, McKensie. J. Malone, C. Dunn, Sar. Donett, Wm. Hanlon, J. Butler, R. M. Pratt, W. A. Woodbury, McHenry, A. Whitehouse. Fagen, N. Brown, Feinald, Woolenwoom, Mout, Kliner, Swift, Rowe, McIntosh, Shurbliff, Shepard, Briggs, Maine, Mould, Bolly, Silby, Lieut. Harvey, Rockafella, Lieutenant Commanding.

When the boat left Newport's News the Tenth gave many cheers for the sick and wounded and for the success of the Stars and Stripes.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

All the wounded who reached here agree in the statement that they were treated more like caged beasts than human beings, and the first salutation in the morning, as well as the sentinel's cry of night, was death to the —— Yankees. The only kindness they received was from the Surgeon of the Confederate Army, who, in connection with their own surgeons, already named, were daily in attendance. The hospital or jail in which they were confined, was a three-story tobacco warehouse, measuring about 40 by 120 feet. In the second-story were confined 76 commissioned officers, and in the room above 500 non-commissioned officers and privates. The windows were all iron-barred, and the guards very strict and severe upon the prisoners.

Mention has already been made of the shooting by the guard of a Federal prisoner, and the following are the facts of the case: The deceased was Corporal Wm. C. Burke, of the Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment, and he was shot whilst shaking his blanket from the prison window, as was required of the prisoners as soon as they rose from sleep. The guard, a young Mississippian, called to him to stand back, and the order was complied with, when he was pierced in the breast by a musket ball. He reeled, fell to the ground, and expired without uttering a single world. He was buried the same day, and the guard acquitted. He afterwards stated that he had determined to kill a Yankee, and was therefore satisfied.

The rations were regularly served to them, such as they were, consisting of salt bacon, a loaf of bread, and water served twice a day. The commissioned officers were served with water three times per day, but none of the prisoners ever received tea or coffee.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Of the officers who came up in the *Louisiana* were Surgeons Swalm and Homiston, and Lieut. Harry Rockafeller, of the Seventy-first Regiment. The latter was in the thickest part of the fight at Bull Run, had his left arm carried away by a cannon ball, and his mouth and left jaw fractured by a musket shot. The Surgeons were released on the ground that they were non-combatants, and could have left Richmond more than a month ago, but for the fact that they were determined to remain with the wounded until the Secretary of War granted them an unconditional discharge. As for the Lieutenant, he succeeded in escaping by stratagem.

When the roll of the discharged parties was first made out, his name was placed thereon, but subsequently removed, for reasons unexplained, and when about to leave the jail at Richmond he was ordered back. He soon cut off his shoulder-straps, and pretending to be lamed in the leg, limped his way to an ambulance, crawled into the lower part, and thus regained his liberty. Provisions were excessively high in Richmond, notwithstanding nearly all the Army had left there, the whole force at that place not exceeding six regiments of a thousand men each. The following were the prices which the prisoners paid when they wanted anything extra: Pound of Young Hyson tea, $2 50; common Rio coffee, 45 cents; brown sugar, 22 cents; sweet potatoes, per *quart*, 6 cents; Irish potatoes, per *quart*, 8 cents; coarse salt, per quart, 20 cents; butter of good quality, 50 cents; beans, per quart, 22 and 28 cents.

APPREHENDED ATTACK ON NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Washington, Oct. 5.

Nothing official has been received here confirming the capture, or even an assault upon the City of New-Orleans, as stated in a St. Louis and Louisville dispatch, nor does the reported victory receive credit in any quarter likely to be well informed. Indeed, there are good reasons for believing that the whole story is destitute of foundation.

Of course, everything connected with the sea expeditions is enveloped with profound secresy, but certain circumstances that have transpired, render it safe to assert, that should the landing of our troops be resisted, *the cities, towns or villages that resist them, will be fired upon with hot shot and shell, and leveled with the ground.*

That resistance will be made, we have strong proof direct from New-Orleans within a few hours past; and this resistance will not be confined to a few thousand of the soldiery, but *the whole available population will rise en masse to drive back the invaders.* Where arms or swords are not in sufficient number to be used, bowie-knives, hatchets, iron-bound clubs and other weapons of defence will be employed. This is the programme understood to be adopted by the residents of the exposed points, and in the conflict the slaves will bear a conspicuous part. It will, in a word, be fighting for home, and everything will be brought into requisition for its defence and safety.

If this should in reality be found the true position of the South, then, indeed, are the most terrible, bloody and calamitous scenes about to be witnessed, as there will be no halting on the part of the expeditions sent out, and acts of resistance like those mentioned above will be visited with the certain destruction of the city or town wherein the resistance is offered.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL ON THE WAR.

At a recent ceremony, opening a Catholic Institute at Cincinnati, Archbishop Purcell made an interesting speech, of which the *Commercial* of that City gives the following sketch:

Archbishop Purcell came forward and said: I come before you as a pilgrim lately returned from the tombs of the Holy Apostles, and from the embrace of the Vicar of Christ. I come with his blessing for you, and to give you an account of the long journey I have taken, and the impressions made upon me. I do not come, as one of the daily journals has announced, to speak of the rebellion, because I have said enough on that subject. We have testified our devotion to the Union hitherto by the flags displayed in another hall, and the prayers there offered that the rattlesnake of disunion might never sting the hands that upheld those flags. [Cheers.] We have testified it by the pledge that Catholics would not falter in their efforts to preserve the Union. And I ask you if these pledges haven't been redeemed? [Cheers, and cries of "Yes."] I hope that all meetings held in this hall will be distinguished by devotion to a just and holy cause.

Referring to his visits to Pius IX., he said he looked upon him as the representative of God on earth, as the 257th successor of the chief of the Apostles, as the representative of all that is most sacred and august in humanity, as the chief Bishop of the See from which the light of religion, civilization and true liberty is irradiated through all the earth—as a combination of all that is excellent in human nature, and full of promise for all human ages. The Archbishop warmly defended the Pope's claim to temporal power, his right to the control and dominion of the States of the Church; and wanted to know what right Napoleon III. had to deprive him of it, or surrender the States of the Church to Garibaldi, Cavour, Ricasoli or Victor Emanuel. The papers tell you that the Pope is dying; they have killed him over and over again. On the contrary, the Archbishop had found him serene and happy, a very handsome man, and likely to occupy the seat of St. Peter for ten years to come, which had happened to no Pope since Peter, So uniform had this been, that it was a custom, on the Pope taking his seat, to say, "Thou shalt not live the years of Peter." But Pope Pius promises to live the full period.

The Archbishop was very bitter on the "Hermit of Caprera," Garibaldi, whom he characterized as a rude, ignorant bandit, an architect of ruin, who drew his sword to destroy, but could never build up anything, and who is now suffering from paralysis. If such a man were to come here to take up arms for the Union, he, were he a soldier, would say, as Rev. Mr. Conway is reported to have said, may my right arm be withered by the lightnings of Heaven before I would take up arms under such a church robber, or for a Government that employed him. He wanted his words to go to Washington, and let the President read them, and God grant that he may not employ in defence of the Government such a man. There had been a Garibaldi regiment from New-York, and, true to its instincts, it had mutinied, and was reduced to obedience only when the guns of the Army were turned upon them. He hoped we should never hear of a Garibaldi legion coming hither from Europe. Thank God we can fight the battles of the Union without them. [Cheers.]

In concluding his remarks, of which we have space but for a mere outline, the Archbishop arraigned the South as having first inaugurated war, and fired the first shot at a Union to which all men have looked with such expectations as they never looked to any other Government on the earth. The South was guilty of first interdicting the free navigation of the Mississippi, a river that God made to be free to all the people of this land. And if all other reasons were wanting to urge us to fight for the unity of the States, it is found in the wanton invasion of a sister State. Why do they invade Kentucky? Only to reach Cincinnati, here to find the means to continue and protract the war.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF BEN. McCULLOCH.

The special correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from Rolla on the 3d of October, produces some strong evidence in support of McCulloch's death. His witness is Major Wright. He says:

"A physician, well known to the Major, whose name I am not permitted to use, arrived from the Southwest on Tuesday evening, and called at the Major's tent. This physician was formerly a partner of Dr. Snell, McCulloch's surgeon, in Parish, Texas. The former very recently had an interview with his old partner, and was told by him that in the battle of the 10th, McCulloch was shot through the hips, and a glance ball also struck him in the forehead. Soon after making his report of the battle, McCulloch, with the Texan forces, was ordered back to Texas, but after reaching Camp Cheapside, near Mount Vernon, he died from his wounds. Before he expired he spoke freely of the manner of his treatment by the Missourians, and declared that if he had known the true position of affairs he never would have entered the State.

His body was placed in a metallic coffin and conveyed to Texas. His death was concealed even from his own men for a time, it being the policy of the surviving leaders to operate on the prestige of his name. His son, Ben McCulloch, Jr., was therefore placed in nominal command, in order to keep up the deception.

The same authority also gives an account of the difficulties between McCulloch and Price. The next day after the battle, a division of the spoils and a quarrel took place between the two Generals. McCulloch ended by telling Price that he 'had been grossly deceived by the Missourians, and the latter were all a set of d—d cowards; that when it came to the pinch, he (McCulloch) had to do the fighting, but when it came to the divison of the plunder, they wanted it all.' He insisted that there 'must be an equitable division, or he would blow them all to h—l,' and planted his battieries for a fight. Price immediately succumbed.

I may add that Major Wright, who is an old acquaintance of McCulloch, having, as late as winter before last, ranged with him one hundred miles up the Colorado River, is convinced that the latter is dead. The evidence is very direct; besides, since the last of August, nothing has been observed in the Army, or the plan of operations, indicating the presence of a master-spirit like Ben McCulloch."

THE SEARCH FOR THE SUMTER.

From the Washington Star.

The Navy Department have advices from the United States steamer *Iroquois*, at Bridgetown, Barbados, Sept. 22, when her commander (Com. James S. Palmer) wrote as follows:

"I reached the Island of St. Thomas after a passage of six and a half days from Hampton Roads. Here I found the *Keystone State* coaling, and as this port is the focus of all West Indian news, learned of the *Sumter's* whereabouts as late as the 4th of September. On that day she left Surinam, saying that she would return to coal in a fortnight. But, of course, this was a ruse. The *Powhatan* had left St. Thomas, as it was said, for Surinam, seven days before my arrival. She consequently would be at that port at the time of the *Sumter's* supposed return.

Commander Scott (of the *Keystone State*—Ed. *Star*,) and myself, then decided that he would leave for the coast of Guiana, as he might be able to go up the rivers where the *Powhatan* could not; whilst I took down the Carribean group, looking in at the ports of the different islands where coal was to be had, thinking the *Sumter*, driven from the main land by the presence of these two ships might come over to replenish her coal among the English. This she had done previously at Trinidad, where not only coal was furnished her, but everything in the way of an outfit, even to powder.

Since leaving St. Thomas I have looked into Santa Cruz, St. Kitts, Guadalupe, Martinique, both at the ports of St. Pierre and Port Royal—communicating with the Consuls, and arrived here this morning. To-morrow I shall leave for Grenada and Trinidad. At the latter port I expect to meet the *Keystone State*, by which time she will have to coal, and, I trust, will have some news of the *Sumter*. The Consul here informed me that the *Powhatan* had been here some ten days since, stopping only a few hours, and leaving word that she would return here to coal in a fortnight."

The above extract from Commander Palmer's dispatch illustrates the difficulties of overhauling a privateer steamer. Commander Palmer adds that the privateer *McRae*, commanded by Lieut. Huger, late of the United States Navy, has probably gone to the Mediterranean.

A NOVEL BREASTWORK.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, describing the siege of Lexington, thus describes Gen. Price's hemp breastworks:

"At this juncture our men discovered with no little dismay an engine of war which was being brought to bear on them, threatening the consequences which they dreaded most—a safe approach for the enemy, and an ultimate charge in force over the intrenchments. The rebels presented a strong breastwork of hemp bales, which appeared like a moving barrier, impenetrable to bullets or cannon-shot, and swarming with men in the rear. It was about twenty rods in length, and the height of two bales of hemp. The bales were placed with the ends facing our fortifications, affording a thickness of about six feet. This immense breastwork commenced moving forward, not by detachments or singly, but in one vast body, unbroken and steady, as though it slid along the ground of its own volition. It advanced steadily over the smooth surface, parting to pass trees and closing up again as impenetrable as a rock. Behind it were hundreds of men pushing and urging with levers, while others held the bales steadily to their places, and others still, whose numbers were almost indefinite, firing between the crevices and over the top at our soldiers. Our men looked at the moving monster with astonishment. It lay like a large serpent, winding over the hills and hollows, apparently motionless, yet moving broadside on, to envelop and destroy them in its vast folds. In vain the cannon were turned upon it. The heavy bales absorbed the shot harmlessly, or quietly resumed the positions from which they were displaced, seemingly moving without hands, but in reality controlled by strong arms which were unseen. In vain the musket bullets rained upon it in unremitting showers. The thousands that it concealed were safe from such puny assaults, and, slowly gliding along, they waited with eagerness the time when their position should warrant them in bursting through its walls and storming up to the intrenchments. Our brave soldiers could only watch it with keen anxiety, and wait for the fearful result."

WAR ITEMS.

The Richmond *Examiner* says:

"A Yankee prisoner, named N. C. Buck, a member of the Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment, confined in the lower prison, near Rockett's, was shot and instantly killed, about 1 o'clock Saturday morning, by one of the sentinels who kept watch over the building. The latter observing the Yankee to approach the window in a suspicious manner, as if contemplating an escape, ordered him away several times. To these repeated commands, the prisoner returned an insolent and defiant refusal, and the sentinel finally leveled his musket and fired. The ball struck the luckless Lincolnite in the stomach, inflicting a terrible wound, which terminated his life in a very few moments. The sentinel has not only been exonerated from all blame in the matter, but has received the applause of the proper military authorities for the prompt and decisive conduct in carrying out his instructions. The unfortunate Yankee was buried during the evening in the burial ground at the foot of Third-street, set apart for the interment of the Federals who may shuffle off their mortal coils in this locality."

We read in the Richmond *Examiner* that the case of Mr. George Turner, who arrived here from New-York to look after the interest of his property and business, has been under the attention of the War Department for some days past. The *Examiner* says the case involves some obvious considerations of equity, which are fully attested by the sympathy manifested for Mr. Turner in the commercial community of Richmond. Mr. Turner, who is, we believe, connected here to some extent with the firm of Wadsworth, Turner & Co., owns a large property both in the North and in the South, having married in Virginia, and being identified, to a large extent, in business with the trade and prosperity of Richmond. He is placed in the dilemma by his arrest of sacrificing one or the other portion of his property.

"Occasional," in a late letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, says that Gen. McClellan, being importuned by an impetuous partisan the other day, who was anxious to know when a fight would take place, remarked, "I cannot tell myself. I can only say that when it does come I am ready."

Subscriptions to the National loan are coming in well from all the principal places in New-England. In addition to the subscriptions at the Boston Banks last week, the Assistant Treasurer in Boston received deposits in gold amounting to $644,000, on account of the loan.

On Saturday the subscriptions to the National Loan in Cleveland, Ohio, amounted to $6,750—the largest sum yet subscribed in the same space of time. According to a Cleveland paper, the contributions are made by the poorer class—farmers, mechanics and laborers.

Capt. Charles McKenzie, of Adrian, Michigan, has received instructions to recruit a company for William B. Astor's regiment, which is now being organized and equipped at Mr. Astor's expense.

The subscriptions to the National Loan in Burlington, Vt., have amounted within the last fifteen days to $35,000, and promise to reach a much higher figure before the books are closed.

Capt. Robert Williams, United States Army, arrived in Boston, on Saturday evening last, to take command of the First Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

U. S. District Court.—Prize causes.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 391, 478, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 102, on demurrer calendar. Nos. 81, 240, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 400, 403, 404, 405, 409, 410, 410½, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Short Calendar.—Nos. 2128, 3248, 4056, 4413, 4509, 4599, 4600, 4601, 4602, 4720, 4724, 4731, 4788, 4789, 4853, 4921, 4946, 4960, 5044, 5063, 5116, 3429, (old No. 3607,) 4081, 4354, 4397, 4621, 4633, 4654, 4668½, 4712, 4778, 4842, 4848, 4872, 4892, 4901, 4959, 4965, 5060, 5080, 769, 1609, 2882, 2989, 3522, 3524, 3816, 3836, 3876, 4036, 4133, 4311, 4379, 4412, 4480, 4516, 4519, 4563, 4564, 4596, 4604, 4618, 4627, 4634, 4644, 4646, 4671, 4718, 4723, 4744, 4750, 4752, 4760, 4785, 4802, 4819, 4879, 4899, 4916, 4938, 4955, 4978, 4992, 5012, 5015, 5029, 5031, 5049, 5072, 5075, 5087, 5099, 5107, 5111, 5117, 5167, 5202, 5215, 5228, 5229, 5243, 5244, 5265, 5272, 5274, 5280, 5282, 5310, 5313, 5332, 5335, 5342, 5360, 5379, 5383, 5389, 5406, 5448, 5452, 5457, 5469, 5474, 5597, 5598.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2137, 2183, 2185, 2189, 2193, 2197, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 2184, 2186, 2190, 2196, 2198, 2204, 2206, 2212, 2214, 2216, 2220, 2222, 2226, 2728, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 912, 559, 557, 479, 1412, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1469. *Part II.*—Nos. 1438, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456.

Lodgings for the Quarantine Boatmen—Who Must Furnish Them.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. John Waters vs. The Commissioners of Emigration.—Until the burning of the Quarantine buildings, the Commissioners of Emigration, as they aver, had allowed the boatmen employed by the Health Officer to bring in the sick from vessels at Quarantine to the Marine Hospital, to use a certain unoccupied building inside the inclosure, not needed or used by the Commissioners, for lodging apartments. After the destruction of those buildings, the boatmen were driven to find lodgings for themselves, and accordingly they have since rented on their own responsibility.

This action is now brought by the plaintiff, one of the boatmen, to recover the rent so paid since the destruction of the Quarantine, and it is probably intended to test the liability of the Commissioners therefore, on behalf of the remaining boatmen. The boatmen claim to be employes of the Marine Hospital, and that, as such, the Commissioners are bound by law to furnish them with a house inside the Quarantine inclosure; and that, as this has not been done since the conflagration, they are liable for the rent the boatmen had to pay.

The Commissioners defend upon the ground that the boatmen are employes of the Health Officer, and look to him for their pay, under the laws of 1851. They deny that the boatmen are in any respect connected with their body, and assert that the permission to the boatmen to use the building inside their inclosure was wholly a gratuity. They do not think that, because they formerly gratuitously furnished the claimants lodgings when they had unoccupied room, they are now bound to furnish such, or pay rent for others. Decision reserved.

Tracy, Powers & Tallmadge, for claimant; Devlin & Miller, opposed.

"Tricks on Travelers"—A Pleasant Episode.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Wm. Tracy vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company and G. P. Sharp.—This case will be found of considerable interest to the traveling public, as it involves a rehearsal of the difficulties and perplexities incident to railroad traveling, every day experienced. The plaintiff in the case is the senior member of the law firm of Tracy, Powers & Tallmadge, of this City. The suit is brought against the Company and one of the Directors. In August, 1860, Mr. Tracy and his family were traveling on the road from Troy to Golden Bridge, in this State. Upon arriving at Albany, his baggage, four trunks, were marked for Golden Bridge, the plaintiff purchasing through tickets to New-York. The plaintiff testifies that the baggage-master told him that the trunks were marked all right for Golden Bridge; but that when he got to Golden Bridge the conductor refused to deliver his baggage without he, plaintiff, would pay a dollar for a hold-over ticket; that the conductor said if he would pay him a dollar he should have a hold-over ticket and one trunk; if he would pay $2 he might have all the trunks. The plaintiff refused, and the train moved on, the conductor saying the baggage must go to New-York. Mr. Tracy and his daughters were deprived of their baggage thirty hours before the trunks could be obtained. This suit was thereupon brought to recover damages for the seizure and detention of the baggage. The conductor. being placed upon the stand for the defense, testified that he was not told where plaintiff wanted to go, nor did plaintiff say anything to him respecting baggage. He said nothing to plaintiff about baggage. The Court excluded the question put to witness as to what were the regulations of the road about the delivery of baggage at other places than those to which passengers purchased tickets.

Case not concluded.

Wm. C. Noyes and E. T. Gerry for plaintiff. G. W. Sanford opposed.

The Sharp Case Again Postponed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Joseph Sharp vs. The Mayor, &c.—This case, which is somewhat notorious, and which was noticed in the Times of Wednesday, was on Tuesday last set down for trial on Thursday of this week. The case was accordingly called, the defendants answering, "ready."

Counsel for the plaintiff moved for postponement, on the ground of the absence of Mr. Ludlam, an alleged important witness, who was at Oyster Bay.

Defendants' counsel thought Oyster Bay was so contiguous that the absence of a witness there could scarcely be considered a reason for postponement. Counsel for plaintiff explained that as he had supposed Mr. Ludlam was in the City, he being a resident here, he, counsel, was not chargeable with want of diligence.

The Court finally allowed a postponement until Monday next.

J. R. Flanagan for plaintiff; E. T. Gerry, for defendants.

Another Infant Remanded to his Mother's Arms.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Matter of Theodore Manheim.—This recruit was discharged from the Sixth Regiment, Governor's Guard, upon the ground of his minority. The lad was under 18 years of age, and had enlisted without the consent of his parents or guardian.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, Charles Concklin and Wm. Ryan pleaded guilty to an assault upon Matthew Flanigan, with intent to commit a robbery, and were remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Robert Kehoe pleaded guilty to an indictment for malicious mischief, in breaking furniture in the house of Rosina Warren, No. 58 West Twenty-seventh-street. Remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Edward Gilmore, convicted on Wednesday of pocket-picking, was sentenced to two years and seven months in the State Prison.

John Robinson, the Metropolitan Policeman, convicted on the same day of assault and battery, was sentenced to ten days in the City Prison.

John Dobbs, who pleaded guilty, on Wednesday, to forgery in the fourth degree, in passing counterfeit money, having been imprisoned four months, and there being mitigating circumstances in the case, was sentenced to remain five days longer in the City Prison.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Tysen vs. *Tryant, et al.*—Order granted.

Nevens et al. vs. *Sturtevant.*—Motion granted.

Bonall vs. *Bowen, et al.*—Motion granted.

Petition of Mott, receiver, &c.—Order granted.

Day vs. *Robinson.*—Motion denied.

Cook et al. vs. *Schmidt.*—Motion granted.

Noyes vs. *Emmerson et al.*—Motion granted.

Beach et al vs. *Burt et al.*—Motion granted.

Slade et al vs. *Farrell*; *Blewett* vs. *Bowen*; *Noyes* vs. *Emmerson*; *Chadwick* vs. *Booth.*—Motions granted.

Livingston vs. *Lewis et al.*—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

Buckley et al vs. *Weston et al.*—Motion granted, $10 costs.

Haughwout et al vs. *Kennedy.*—Motion granted.

Cooper et al. vs. *Pennington.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Middleton vs. *Read et al.*—Motion granted.

Groves et al. vs. *Grimes et al.*; *Lord et al.* vs. *Carr et al.*; *Same* vs. *Barnard.*; *Coon et al.* vs. *Wells et al.*—Motions granted.

Citizens Savings Bank vs. *Green et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Cobett vs. *Errot et al.*—Judgment granted.

Curry vs. *Moffat.*—Motion granted.

Pitt et al. vs. *Davis et al.*—Order settled.

Bean vs. *Purdy.*—Motion granted.

Allen vs. *Nichols et al.*—Motion granted.

Robinson vs. *Quinn.*—Motion granted.

Grant et al. vs. *Emory, et al.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Bowman vs. *Frear.*—An examination of the papers in this motion does not suggest to me that any property has been discovered, and it appears to me that the appointment of a receiver could be of no use to the plaintiff; and if not, the defendant ought not to be subjected to further trouble in the matter. I therefore deny the motion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 10, 1861.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '62	96½	50	Erie Railroad...s10	30
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	92⅜	110	do	30
1,000	do	92⅜	100	do...b10	30
7,000	U. S. 5s, '65	88	350	do	29¾
11,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	82	[illegible]	do...b30	29¾
4,000	Treas. 12 ⅌ c. N's	101	100	do...s60	29¾
5,000	Treas. 6 ⅌ c. 2 Y'rs	[illegible]	10	do	29⅜
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70	[illegible]	15	Erie R. Preferred	48
6,000	Ill. C. bds. 1860	82	10	Hudson River R	37
5,000	Ill. Cou. bds. [illegible]	83½	60	do...b60	37
2,000	Ill. Cou. bds. 1877	83	250	do	36⅞
1,000	Mich. St. 6s 1878	82½	50	do...b60	36⅞
1,000	Mich. 7s War L'n	87½	100	do...b10	36¾
5,000	Ten. St. 6s '90 b60	42½	50	do...s60	36½
3,000	do	42½	25	do	36⅝
16,000	Mo. State 6s	43⅝	25	Harlem Railroad	11⅛
10,000	do...s30	43⅜	100	do	11½
22,000	do	43½	100	Harlem R Pref	28⅛
10,000	do...s15	43⅛	100	Reading Railroad	36½
5,000	do	43⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R...b60	48
4,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H.		60	do...b60	47¾
	& St. Jo. R	48	150	do	47⅞
1,000	Cal. State 7s	82	50	do...s10	47⅛
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	92	250	do	47⅛
1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	72½	20	do	47⅛
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bs.	83	50	do...s10	47
9,000	C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. Bs.	92½	50	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	16½
7,000	M. So. 1st M. Bs.	83	525	do	16¾
3,000	N. Ind. 1st Mtg.	82	150	do	17
11,000	C. & N. W. 1st Mtg.	38½	110	do	17⅛
9,000	do	39	100	do	17¼
2,000	M. So. S. F. B	78¼	500	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	37⅜
9	Bank of America	99½	50	do...b30	37⅞
5	Bank of Commerce	82	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. b30	67
20	American Ex. Bank	84	110	Galena & Chicago R.	70½
58	Continental Bank	70	60	do	70½
35	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	86	150	do	70¾
100	Cum. Coal Pref	6¼	50	do...b30	70½
5	Pacific M. S. Co	90½	100	do...s60	70
175	do	90¼	400	Cleve. & Tol. R	36⅜
50	do	90⅜	400	do...b30	36½
5	N. Y. Cen. R	78	1550	do	36⅜
50	do...s60	77¼	200	do...b60	36½
450	do	77⅞	200	do...b30	36⅜
370	do	77⅝	1175	do	36⅛
60	do...s30	77½	100	do...s10	36¼
100	do...s60	77½	50	Chic. & R. Isl'd R	48
150	do...s5	77⅝	50	do...s10	48
50	do...s10	77⅝	300	do	47¾
150	do...s60	77⅝	200	do	47⅞
750	do	77¾	100	do...s10	47⅞
200	do...b3	77⅞	200	do...b30	48
600	do...b30	77⅞	100	do...b60	48
100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R	63⅛	72	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	19
100	do	63	10	Mil. & P. DuC. 2d prf.	54
100	do...b30	63⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	92¼	50	Hudson River R	36⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Cou.	82	50	do...b30	36⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	91⅝	100	do...s60	36¼
2,000	Cal. State 7s	81½	300	Harlem Railroad	11⅛
15,000	Missouri State 6s.	43⅞	100	Harlem R. Pref	27¾
10,000	do	43¼	200	Reading Railroad	36
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42½	50	Mich. Cen. R...s15	47
3,000	Mich. So. S'g F. B.	78½	50	do...s15	46⅞
16	Bank of America	99	135	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17
10	Union Bank	86¼	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. s30	66½
50	Pac. Mail S. Co	90¾	50	Galena & Chic. R	70⅞
25	do...s20	90	300	do...s10	69¾
22	Mechanics' Bank	95	175	Clev. & Toledo R	36
35	New-York Cen. R	77⅛	800	do	35⅞
50	do	77⅝	100	do	35¾
100	do...s60	77⅛	200	Chi. & R. I. R. s60	47½
50	do...s20	77⅛	250	do...b30	47¾
100	do...b10	77⅛	200	do...b3	47⅝
100	do...s3	77⅛	50	do...s30	47⅝
10	Erie Railway	29½	100	do...b10	47¾
150	do...b10	29¾	36	Mil. & P. DuChien R.	18½

THURSDAY, Oct. 10—P. M.

The rapid advance of yesterday and the day before brought forward this forenoon a good many sellers, in part for the realization of profits on previous purchases, and in part also for the purpose of putting out *short* contracts on the reaction. The official printed list of sales shows a very large business. The reaction from the extreme figures of yesterday is equal to an average of 1 ⅌ cent on Toledo, Rock Island and the Michigan Roads, and ½@1 ⅌ cent. on the New-York Roads. The lowest price on New-York Central, 77¼@⅜ ⅌ cent, continued only for a brief time on the Street between the Boards, the figures recovering to 77⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. at the Second Board. Erie was done for a few minutes at 29½@⅝ ⅌ cent., but subsequently sold at 29⅜@½ ⅌ cent. Among the Western Stocks, Cleveland and Toledo, which rose suddenly yesterday from 34 to 37½@⅝ ⅌ cent., attracted most attention. The reaction on the printed list in the morning was to 36½, and in the afternoon to 35⅞ ⅌ cent., but after the sales at the last named rates there was some business done at 35½@35¾ ⅌ cent., from which there was a return to 35⅞@36 ⅌ cent., on the Street, late in the afternoon. Galena and Chicago was dull, and fell off to 69½@70 ⅌ cent., partly, perhaps, on the first week's return of traffic in October, which falls $22,000 short of the heavy business done the same week last year. On the State Stock list, the changes of the day are not important. Missouris were ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. weaker in the afternoon than at the close on yesterday. In other descriptions the market was tame. A few parcels of Virginias are wanted for English account, at 47½@48 ⅌ cent., but the supply for the movement is small. In the Federal Funded Securities, a firm feeling is maintained, but without much change in prices.

Late in the afternoon the Share market was steady, and closed about as follows:

Central	77⅝	Mich. Central	64¼
Erie	29⅞	Illinois Central	66⅛
Toledo	36	Missouris	43
Galena	69¾	U S. 6s, 1881	92⅝
Rock Island	47⅝	Treas. 6s., 1863	99⅛
Mich. Guaranteed	37½	Pacific	90¼
Mich. Southern	17	Panama	117

The following are the bids for the City Bank shares to-day, showing an improvement of 1 ⅌ cent. on Commerce, State, Tradesmen's, American Exchange, Republic and Hanover:

New-York	83	Broadway	115
Manhattan	115½	Mercantile	100
Mechanics	94	American Exchange	84
Union	86½	Bk. of the Republic	86
America	99½	Bk. of North America	80
City	102½	Hanover	68½
Phenix	85	Metropolitan	86½
Tradesmen's	94	Grocers	85
Chemical	400	Corn Exchange	83
Butchers & Drovers	103	Continental	70
Merchants Exchange	80	St. Nicholas	65
Seventh Ward	113	Commonwealth	68½
State of New-York	83	Importers & Traders	81½
Commerce	82½	Park	91

For the Railway Mortgages the following bids were made, showing 3 ⅌ cent. rise on Erie Seconds, and a firm feeling in Michigan Southerns and Cleveland and Toledos:

N. Y. Central sixes	92	Goshen Line, '68	77
N. Y. Central, Sub	88	Mich.So.&N.I.S.F.7 p.c.	78¼
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100	Pac. 7s, guar'd by Mo.	36
N.Y.Central sevens,'76.	99½	Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	89
Erie firsts '68	103¼	T. H. & A. firsts	60
Erie seconds, Ex. '64	99⅞	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 p. c.'70	19
Erie thirds, '83	85	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	10½
Eriefourths '80	72¼	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie fifths, '88	63	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d ser.	39
Hudson firsts, '69	103	Chic. & N. W. seconds	13
Hudson seconds s. f., '85	96	N. J. Central firsts	102½
Hudson thirds, '75	82	Lack. & West. Bonds	91
Hudson c'nvrt. '67	71	Galena & Chi. firsts	98
Harlem firsts, '69-73	97	Galena & Chicago secds	96
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Chic. & R'k Is. firsts	93
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c., 69-72	89	L. E. & Wabash firsts	70
Mich. Cen. N. F. 8 ⅌ c. '82.	94¾	L. E. & Wabash seconds	39
Chi., Bur. & Q.	92½	Clev. & Tol., firsts, S. F.	75
Mich. So. firsts 7 ⅌ c.	83	Mil. & P. du C. firsts pref	73
Mich. S. seconds	65	Mil. & P. du C. seconds	54
M. So. assnt'd bs	56	Little Miami Bonds	83
Nor. Indiana firsts	81½		

The Exchange Market for Saturday's mail opens steady and with an inclination to firmness at 107¼@107½ ⅌ cent. for standard Banker's bills, and 106@107 for the various grades of Merchant bills on England. The market for Money is very quiet to-day. At call the rate is 6 ⅌ cent., with exceptional loans on Government Stock at 5 ⅌ cent. Discounts are 6@7 ⅌ cent. The Government to-day reimburse $1,382,000 to the Banks on their first advances on 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bonds. The receipts at the Sub-Treasury on account of the popular subscriptions to the 7.30 ⅌ cent. Bonds are $870,000.

The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, for steamer *Fulton*, sailing Saturday, Oct. 12. Mails close at 10½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	107¼ ⅌ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108¼ ⅌ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ⅌ dollar	5f. 36¼c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ⅌ dollar	5f. 31¼c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ⅌ guilder	40c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ⅌ marc banco.	35¼c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ⅌ florin	40¼c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ⅌ rix dollar	77c.

The coal transported over the Delaware and Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the week ending on Saturday last was as follows:

	Week. Tons, Cwt.	Year. Tons, Cwt.
Shipped North	4,978 03	188,589 15
Shipped South	16,917 00	655,793 13
Total	21,895 03	844,383 08

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons, Cwt.	Year. Tons, Cwt.
Shipped North	7,121 08	180,795 00
Shipped South	15,861 01	641,020 10
Total	22,982 09	821,815 10
Increase		22,567 18

The following is a statement of the day's business at the Sub-Treasury:

Total Receipts	$1,342,141 78
Total Payments	2,668,742 01
Total Balance	10,047,175 18

Included in the receipts were for Customs, $24,000; and Treasury Notes, $870,654.

The Cotton Market.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some weeks since one of your neighbors warned dealers in cotton that if they were not cautious, they would suffer from a decline in prices, consequent upon the occupation of the Southern ports by the United States Government, and the release of the great staple:

None but those who would not see failed *to* see the absurdity of the suggestion. The first proposition of the journal in question was that the Government should *seize* the cotton and ship it to Europe, for the benefit of the seizers, but the next day it turned its usual somerset, and coolly remarked that the Government would *invite* Union men to ship it on their own account! Let us examine the matter, and exhibit the absurdity of either suggestion:

1. There is no cotton, not a hundred bales, in all the Southern ports put together.

2. The cotton crop is widely scattered over the plantations in small parcels, and in an unprepared state.

3. There is not bagging enough in all the South to bale one-half or one-third the crop.

4. To prepare, get together and forward to the seaports would require many weeks, if not months.

5. To *seize* cotton would be an act wholly at variance with the course "and intention of the Government," and it has been expressly declared by the Secretary of State to be an infringement of the Constitution to lay hands upon *any* property not actually in transit by or for account of rebellious parties for the benefit of those actually in arms against the United States Government.

6. To invite Southerners (however "Union" they may for the time being be supposed) to ship on their own account, is still more ridiculous, for it would amount to nothing more or less than a benefit to the South at *the expense of the North*, whose loyal merchants and manufacturers have been buying and fabricating at prices which would inevitably produce ruin, if their market should suddenly be broken down by the Government or individuals, in the preposterous manner suggested.

7. It would be utterly impossible to distinguish between Union men and rebels at such a game, the result of which would be that JEFF. DAVIS' so-called "Confederacy" would very soon realize the amount of their Confederate bonds by realizing on the sale of the cotton it holds, at uncommonly satisfactory prices.

8. To meddle in Cotton *in any way*, even were it possible, would be an undignified act on the part of this Government, wholly unconstitutional and wholly injudicious, as it would be playing the part of broker for the benefit, not of Northern loyalty, but of Southern rebels and their English customers.

9. The Government knows that high Cotton is more likely to inform England that we are engaged in an earnest war than anything else, and the sooner it gets to two shillings sterling ⅌ lb., the sooner will the great truth teach them that to bully the United States Government is not to carry their point. We may then reasonably look to see them give us a genuine moral support and not insult.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 10.

Stocks irregular. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76½; Reading Railroad, 18¼; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

BUSINESS MEETING AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—The meeting called for yesterday, and which was to have been held at Room No. 10 Produce Exchange, at 1¼ o'clock P. M., was not formally organized. The attendance at the appointed hour was confined to about a dozen merchants. Mr. FRANCIS P. SAGE made an informal call to order, Mr. JAMES T. TAPSCOTT acting as Secretary. Mr. SAGE remarked, in view of the very small number of gentlemen present, it had been suggested that the meeting be declared adjourned to next day. A motion to that effect, offered by Mr. A. F. ROBERTS, and duly seconded, was unanimously adopted. The meeting will, consequently, be held on the regular business floor of the Produce Exchange, to-day, (Friday,) 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., when the question of demurrage and other matters of interest to the Produce Trade generally, will be discussed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 33 bbls. Ashes, 30,827 bbls. Flour, 584 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 98,869 bushels Wheat, 148,739 bushels Corn, 39 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Barley, 22,940 bushels Oats, 1,498 bushels Malt, 890 packages Provisions, and 937 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 600 bags Laguayra on private terms; and 350 bags Rio at 15½c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is in demand, and is quite stiffly held. Sales, 900 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	18	18	18⅛	18¼
Middling, ⅌ lb	21½	21¼	21⅞	22
Middling Fair, ⅌ lb.	22	22¼	22½	23

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand has been generally less active, to-day, for State and Western Flour: the receipts have been liberal, and receivers have been eager to sell; prices have declined. The principal export inquiry has been for extra State, which has been least depressed. Most kinds of Western have been decidedly heavy. Sales, since our last, 17,400 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 45@$5 75, mainly at $5 45@$5 55; rejected do. do., at $5@$5 20; Superfine Western, at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 40@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 50@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 30
Extra State	5 45@ 5 75
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand.	5 75@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 7 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand, at previous prices; sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 80@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping, including superfine at $5 25@$5 35; extra at $5 45@$6 75, ⅌ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have attracted more attention, partly from speculative buyers, including Layer at $2 70@$2 75, closing at $2 75, and Bunch at $2 45@$2 50 ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very heavy, to-day, and prices have declined materially. The export demand has been less active. The sales since our last add up 276,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, $1 34@$1 42; Amber Western at $1 31@$1 32; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 25@$1 31; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 20@$1 22; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 15@$1 20; Racine Spring, at $1 16@$1 18; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 14@$1 18; Red State, at $1 25½@$1 27; White Kentucky, $1 38@$1 45, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been briskly sought after, and prices have again advanced. Sales 212,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 53c.@57c. for damaged to choice mixed Western; 58c. for Western Yellow; 61c. for ditto White, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in request, to-day, including Canadian at 31c.@34c.; Western, 33½c.@34½c.; and State at 34½c.@35c., ⅌ bush. Rye continues in demand at 68c.@70c. for Western; and 75c. for Northern, ⅌ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels at our quotations. Barley is unchanged. Sales 19,500 bushels Canadian, Western and State within a range of from 67c.@75c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River is in request and is firm, at 45c.@65c. for inferior to choice, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand at uniform prices. We quote: New, at 16c.@22c.; last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. for poor to choice, ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—The market has been quiet during the week. Sales have been confined to 500,000 feet Eastern Spruce and Pine Timber, at $9 50@$11. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "The receipts of Lumber are light, high freights on the lakes and canals preventing its shipment. The sales have been active, and the shipments have much decreased the stock in market, which is very light for the season. The assortment is somewhat broken, but nearly all kinds can as yet be obtained. Prices are advancing under the expectation of a short supply, and to meet the increased cost from higher freights, most of the sales are now made at maximum rates. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the first week in October, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859	7,811,000	1,358	6,488	4,863,000
1860	10,091,000	707	3,571	7,458,000
1861	4,913,293	541	1,800	4,387,700

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859	229,685,760	41,595	66,231	102,653,503
1860	249,237,600	37,227	37,775	116,328,777
1861	125,214,957	27,786	8,784	113,324,869

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 10 hhds. Porto Rico, at 43c., and 20 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 32c. ⅌ gallon.

METALS—Have been inactive, and prices have been quoted somewhat nominal, to-day.

NAVAL STORES—Light transactions were reported, to-day, at essentially unchanged prices.

OILS—Holders are firm, but the market is generally inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand and quoted steady, at $14 50@$15 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 950 bbls. Cut Meats are in some request, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard continues in demand, at steady prices; sales 400 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8½c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef has not varied. Sales since our last, 150 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ⅌ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is heavy, at 5c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

The business in Cincinnati during the week ending with Oct. 8, the *Price Current* reviews thus: "There has been more animation in the Provision market the past week than at any time the last five months, and the sales of Bacon and Bulk Meat have been quite heavy. The demand for Bacon was to fill Army contracts made in Louisville and St. Louis, and was chiefly for clear sides, whilst the inquiry for Bulk Meat was from city dealers, part for smoking, but a good deal went to the East, and quite a large quantity of Bacon to Western Virginia. Bacon Shoulders were not much inquired for, and have been offered at 4¾c. Sides sold at 5½c. for rib, and 6½c.@6¾c. for clear, there being no sellers below 6¾c. at the close. Bulk Meat sold to the extent of 500,000 lbs., closing at 4c.@5c. for Shoulders and Sides. A great portion of the Sides were bought for clearing. There has been but little done in Mess Pork, and prices are not much better than nominal, at $12 75@$13 ⅌ bbl. Lard has been sold to a moderate extent at 8c. for Prime in tierces.

RICE—Sales to-day, 35 tcs., at $7 25@$7 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 25,000 lbs., at 8⅜c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 400 bbls. chiefly at 20½c. ⅌ gallon.

SUGARS—Sales have been quite limited to-day, having been confined to 57 hhds. Cuba at 7⅞c.@8⅜c.; with 25 boxes Havana, part at 8¼c.; and 2,000 bags Bahia on private terms, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 25,000 lbs., at 8⅜c@8½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. chiefly at 20c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active, to-day, owing partly to the high views of shipowners. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 3s. ⅌ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d. ⅌ bush.; Corn, 11½d.@12d., ⅌ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ⅌ tierce; Bacon, Lard and Butter, 35s.@40s.; Cheese, 45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@35s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ⅌ bushel; Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@ 5s. ⅌ bbl.; Resin, 4s.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Cork, Corn, in bulk, at 13½d. ⅌ bush. For Havre—Flour, at 95c.@$1 ⅌ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 25c. ⅌ bush.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 2
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Oct 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
America	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship *Fulton*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

A late Mail-bag will remain open on Pier No. 37 at 11.50.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,

No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.

In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill.

Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worcester, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard, and others.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF FITZ JOHN O'LEARY, of Ballinasloe, who came over from Liverpool February, 1848. Name of ship unknown. Information thankfully received. Address his sister, MARY O'LEARY, Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.

ANNA MARIA.—M. IS MARRIED. YOURS IS left alone. What do you say? Will the old régime be reëstablished? Let me know right away. I leave for the country to-morrow if not advised from you. C.

PHILOMENA—THE CAT IS OUT OF THE bag; call as usual, but not before 6 o'clock. Bring J. along, with instruments; now or never.

O. C.—YOU CAN ARRANGE SO AS TO BE AT the place appointed on Saturday afternoon, at the time fixed.

I. B.—PLEASE SEND YOUR ADDRESS to WILLIAM BROWN, Box 101 *Times* office.

O. H.—C. B. C. RESPECTFULLY DECLINES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Sanitary Commission earnestly and confidently appeals to the community for contributions of money to enable it to enlarge its operations, or at least to continue them on their present scale.

Under its present organization, every camp and military hospital, from the Potomac to the Missouri, is systematically visited and inspected. Deficiencies are ascertained, and, so far as possible, supplied. There has scarcely been a single company of volunteers in the field, wherein some serious neglect or abuse endangering the health of the soldier has not been pointed out by the agents of the Commission, and remedied or mitigated. In no case have its services or advice been repulsed, or complaint been made of its embarrassing any officer in the discharge of his duty, or interfering with discipline in the smallest degree.

We have occasion for most profound National thanksgiving, in the fact that our armies are passing through the most perilous season of the year, not only without destructive epidemics, but with hardly a tenth part of the mortality from disease usual (according to all experience) under the most favorable conditions. It would be difficult to over-estimate the magnitude of the mischief we had every reason to expect, but which seems for the present averted. No human skill or sagacity could have averted it; but it seems neither arrogant nor unreasonable to assert that the labors of the Sanitary Commission have contributed at least as much as any mere human agency to this unhoped-for result. If so, what contribution to its treasury is not already more than repaid?

After confidential conference with the highest authorities, the Commission feels bound to solicit with urgency a large and speedy increase of its pecuniary resources.

Donations may be addressed to GEO. S. COE, Esq., Treasurer of the Central Executive Committee, American Exchange Bank, New-York, or to

GEO. T. STRONG,

Treasurer of the Commission, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

[Copy.]

The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity and of direct practical value to the nation in this time of its trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported. There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectively made.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1861."

BURLEY'S PATENT DOVETAILING MACHINE.

The attention of carpenters, packing-box makers, and all others working in wood, is called to this valuable machine, which may be seen daily in operation at the Novelty Works from 2 to 4 P. M. It performs in one hour the work of twenty men for one day, and with a mathematical accuracy which cannot be attained by any hand work. For packing-boxes it is invaluable, as while it affords extraordinary strength and tightness, it saves the expense of cleats, which, in large shipments, add much to the cost of freight. The advertiser will treat with any party having capital to put the machine into use at once, or will dispose of rights for its use. Address C. H. P., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD, General Agent.

Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEI.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A GOOD DRUGGIST.—For sale, an old established Drug Store, well stocked with a good selection of the best drugs and patent medicines. The building is 24x40 feet, two stories; lot 50x90 feet, situated on a corner opposite a railroad depôt, in a pleasant village, one hour's ride from City Hall, N. Y. Price, $6,000, $4,000 cash. Apply or address Dr. HIBBARD, No. 102 Fulton-st., or to JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE AND PRODUCTIVE mill property, with abundant water at all seasons, and connected with a farm of about forty acres, six miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; modern-built house, with water introduced from a spring; good garden, fruit trees; location pleasant; all in good repair, and, with good management, capable of producing a large income. Address Box No. 3,813 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR UNINcumbered real estate, or a farm in the vicinity of New-York or in New-Jersey, the lease, stock and fixtures of an old family grocery store; one of the best stands in the City, in a good location, now doing a first-class business; stock large, two horses, wagons, &c.; the owner retiring from business. Apply to R. G. NELLIS, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 24 Pine-st.

$1.600.—A STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR sale, and one of the best business stands in Orange, N. J., for rent; where last year's sales exceeded $30,000; an excellent opportunity for a safe and profitable cash business, with a moderate investment of capital. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J., from 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN, of respectable standing, having some capital at his command, to sell in the City of New-York from 10,000 to 15,000 barrels pale ale per annum, and to have the entire control of the business. The ale (a new brand) is being manufactured in Pennsylvania, and its quality is unsurpassed. Address PAUL MILLER, General Post-office, Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET, with horse, wagon and fixtures complete, and five years' lease of premises; the place is now doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to TAYLOR, CORNELL & MOON, No. 410 West Washington-market. N. B.—Will exchange for property.

TO GROCERS.—STOCK, FIXTURES, ETC., OF store corner 45th-st. and 6th-av., for sale cheap; will be sold on a great bargain; only a few hundred dollars in cash required. Apply to J. W. GILLIES, Nos. 233, 235, and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS,

First-class, FOR SALE, TO LET, OR SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7 octaves, $150 to $250. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing, in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS. HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF vocal and instrumental music (piano, violin and guitar,) French and German languages, by a single gentleman, who has had great experience in teaching. Testimonials and references most satisfactory. Address TEACHER, East Windham, Greene County, N. Y.

A 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, BUT little used, for $150; one for $125, $100, $75, $60, and $50. New pianos very cheap. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

MUSIC.—INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, ON A pleasing method, with the privilege of practice at $2 per month. Pupils attended at their residence at $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 247 West 17th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway.—A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

MISS MARY E. HAWLEY RESPECTFULLY informs her pupils and friends that she has removed to No. 251 West 19th-st., where she will resume instruction in singing.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,

RUGS, MATTINGS

AND DRUGGETS,

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

Velvet Carpeting, Foreign goods	$1 per yard
Tapestry Brussels, Foreign goods	75c. per yard
All-Wool Ingrain	50c. per yard

A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 373 Broadway.

AN IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.

At No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

Neck-ties and scarfs, ladies and gents linen handkerchiefs, hosiery and shirts; also, men and boys fine linen collars at 10c. each. An opportunity to purchase from "first hands" at half price, will not occur again in a lifetime.

BLUE CLOTHS.—HAVE NOW IN STORE Blue Cloths, by the piece. Also, Scarlet, Drab, Green, Claret, &c., &c. A. W. KELLY & BROTHER, No. 123 Chambers-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 26 West 39th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 39th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'

PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 19 West 15th-st.,

Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,

Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.

Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Principal.

A very select family school, receiving but thirty boarding pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.

Mr. F. RONDEL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.

Mme. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.

Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

MRS. MACAULAY

Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 48 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 26th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'

French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,
Willard Parker, M. D.,
John Auchincloss,
Gurdon Burchard,
William Black,
Horace Holden,
Moses A. Hoppock,
Legrand Lockwood,
George Opdyke,
Daniel S. Schanck,
John C. Tucker.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI—TEACHER OF FRENCH, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Latin, has the honor to announce to his pupils, friends, and the public generally, that he continues to give instruction in the above languages in colleges, schools, seminaries, and in private families, and in particular private lessons and classes of young ladies and gentlemen. In New-York at Mrs. STEER'S school for young ladies, at No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., and in Brooklyn, at his residence, No. 208 Henry-st., near Atlantic. Signor MAGRI has a new method by which the progress in pronunciation and spelling is greatly facilitated.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PRIVATE PUPILS, either English or classical, or a situation to teach for one or two hours a day in some school in the City, by a graduate of a New-England College, who for several years past has been teaching in a first-class Seminary. The best of recommendations given. Terms, favorable. Address F, Union Theological Seminary. References Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st.: Mr. Richard G. Pardee, No. 599 Broadway; Henry B. Smith, D. D., No. 34 East 25th-st.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE AT BEAVERWICK MANOR, near Albany, N. Y.

This institution will be opened on the 23d day of October, under the direction of Prof. B. Franklin Greene, Civil Engineer; Prof. James Hall, New-York State Geologist; Prof. Amos Dean, LL. D., and other associate members of the Professorial Corps. For circulars and further information, address

B. FRANKLIN GREENE,
Director, &c., Albany, N. Y.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English Education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept 23. Circulars at the bookstores!

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE into his family a few boys, to educate for business or college. They will enjoy the comforts of home, with the best personal instruction and care. For circulars and information inquire of Weeks & De Forest, No. 58 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—AT SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., will commence the next session Nov. 6. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st.; at Rice & Andrews' Educational Rooms, No. 335 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A PLEASANT AND CHEERFUL HOME FOR TWO OR THREE CHILDREN.—A lady having a pleasant country home a short distance from the City, would receive in her family two or three children for board and tuition on very moderate terms. Call or address L., at No. 82 Bleecker-st., hall door.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.

GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX. No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 88 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,

Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced and successful teacher, a position in a family or school; will take board as partial compensation; will prepare boys for recitation in school, or take entire charge and fit them for college; thorough instruction in the common and higher English branches, and in Latin and Greek; will give private lessons to young gentlemen or ladies; best City reference given as to character and capacity. Address TUTOR, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had experience in teaching, desires an engagement either in a school or family; she is a good mathematician, and is fully qualified to instruct in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing. Best of references given and required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a lady accustomed to teaching, an opportunity to give lessons in music and rudiments of French, and assist in English if required, two or three hours daily, in a school or family, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address TEACHER, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WISHES AN ENgagement in a school or family; she teaches the usual English branches, with French and music; or as companion and housekeeper to a lady; references exchanged. Address E. O. H., South 8th-st., Williamsburgh.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—AN English lady wishes to form an engagment in a family or school, or as visiting governess; she teaches English, French and music, and can give the best references. Address E. C., No. 33 West 22d-st., New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, AS GOVERNESS, by a private family in the neighborhood of the City, a young German lady, to teach children the English branches, also French and music. A perfect knowledge of the French language, and a high standard in music are indispensable, and none need apply who do not confidently possess these qualifications. Address Box No. 1,166 Post-office, stating where an interview may be had.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has had several years' experience in the most respectable families, both in this country and in Europe, desires a situation as governess to children under fourteen years of age, or as companion to a lady; would have no objection to travel in either capacity; satisfactory references can be given. Address S. F. S., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A situation as teacher in a family or school; would have no objection to teaching the children of two families together. Highest reference can be given. Address Miss S. N. MERTON, Madison-square Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS THE BEST recommendations from this country, wishes to take the charge of the education of one or two children in a gentleman's family; she speaks French fluently, as acquired in Paris, teaches drawing, music, and the English branches. Address No. 194 East Broadway, New-York.

A FRENCH LADY, WITH MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to find a situation in schools or families, as professor of piano and French. Address C. D., Union-square Post-office.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 12 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. The house was put in complete order, painted and papered in May last, and is partly furnished, having new carpets throughout and a full set of dining and bed-room furniture, entirely new. The carpets and furniture will be sold to the tenant or let with the house. Possession immediately. Apply to T. GARDINER & SON, Nos. 8 and 10 East 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, TWO HANDsome new houses, on 152d-st., beautifully situated, overlooking the Hudson River. Also one three story brick house on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Also, part of house No. 1,250 Broadway. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKlyn; a first-class, three-story, twenty-five feet front house, in superior order, having every modern improvement; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—FOR A COFFEE AND CAKE SALOON—One of the best located places in the City. Inquire in the basement of the Northern Hotel, from 10 to 11 o'clock. None but responsible parties need apply.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

STABLE TO LET TILL MAY 1—NO. 2 EAST 38th-st., new and first-class. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSE ON CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN—Handsomely finished, in perfect order, newly painted. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN GOULD, No. 44 State-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 EAST 20th-st., to a small private family only; 12 rooms in perfect order, with the improvements. Apply to K. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY place, with a front on the east shore of the Hudson River, south of Tarrytown, to contain from 5 to 25 acres, with or without buildings; if with buildings, they must be of brick or stone, first class. The place must have good water on it, and be in a healthy situation. A high price will not be paid. Address, with description, H. M. S., Box No. 202 Yonkers.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—COMFORTAble house, 13 rooms, large barn, 7 acres, 50 fruit trees in full bearing, pasture lot, with two permanent streams, excellent well and cistern, fine mountain view; half a mile from station; for sale at $6.500, or for rent at $500. Address H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., Room No. 8, 9 to 11 A. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ON NEW-BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, S. I., a handsome Swiss cottage; the grounds beautifully improved, and one of the finest views on the Island. If desirable, the furniture will be rented with the house. Apply to W. S. PENDLETON, No. 53 Pine-st., or to GEORGE ASHTON, Esq., No. 73 Murray-st.

WANTED TO BUY OR TO RENT—A COTtage, with two or three acres, in the country, one or two hours from New-York, within a few minutes' walk of an Episcopal Church and good schools for boys and girls. Address, with full particulars, JACKSON, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber will offer for sale that valuable homestead farm of the late PHILIP TEAL, deceased, situate adjacent to the village of Rhinebeck, containing about 104 acres of land. This farm is in a high state of cultivation, with all the necessary farm buildings in good order. There is a fine apple orchard of excellent fruit, and other choice varieties of fruit upon the premises. There is also eleven acres of woodland, in addition to the above, lying about two miles distant.

If the above property is not sold at private sale previous to the 31st day of October next, it will then be sold at auction, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, upon the premises. Terms made easy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, upon the premises, or of A. WAGER, at the village of Rhinebeck.

ROSETTA TEAL, Executrix.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND village houses and lots, in and near Madison, Morris County, N. J. Fourteen farms, from 10 to 216 acres. These are all good and valuable properties. One farm, 116 acres, with a new flouring mill on it, doing a large custom business. One farm, 160 acres, with house and outbuildings; 30 acres of wood, and good grain or grazing farm. This farm will be sold for $50 per acre—terms easy. Also, 40 acres near the village, ten minutes' walk from depôt, and abounds in fruit of all kinds. Several country seats of value, and beautifully situated. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN WASHington Valley, one mile from the Newmarket depôt, New-Jersey, containing 115 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well wooded and watered, with elegant dooryard, grounds, &c. The house and out-buildings complete. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 12½ Chambers-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A STYLISH YOUNG PArisienne, recently arrived, has found herself suddenly thrown out of occupation, and seeks some honorable means of subsistence. She seeks the acquaintance of some sincere American gentleman, of middle age and permanent business, with a view to marriage. The advertiser is an excellent musician and linguist, is of pleasant disposition, and has much personal attraction; is a good house-worker, and can make a home cheerful. Address, immediately, JULIE, Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CUP AND THE LIP.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7¾ O'CLOCK P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BOWERY THEATRE—ORION CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WILLIAMS' NAUTICAL EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A rain-storm which prevailed yesterday, prevented any new movement of our troops across the Potomac, and the day was spent in strengthening the new outposts, and preparing for the comfort of the men in the more exposed positions. The Leesburgh turnpike was crowded all day with Government wagons, conveying camp equipage; yet such was the magnitude of the movement on Wednesday morning, that many of the men engaged in it were probably forced to bivouac last night without shelter. As we announced yesterday morning, Gen. MCCALL'S Division crossed the Potomac on Wednesday night. Yesterday it occupied Langley, five miles from the Chain Bridge. The rebels did not show themselves anywhere along our lines in any considerable numbers.

The rebels are still suffering reverses in Western Virginia, notwithstanding the new energy which has been attempted to be infused into their operations by reinforcements and a change of commanders. Gen. REYNOLDS, we learn, has made another reconnoissance in force of the position of LEE'S army, and has succeeded in driving the main body to Greenbrier Springs, twenty miles beyond Big Springs, their former rendezvous. In their retreat they destroyed hundreds of muskets, their tents, camp equipage, &c, and several wagons fell into the hands of the National troops. Advices from Gen. ROSECRANS are also encouraging. He is reported to be at Mountain Cave, a strong position, twenty-five miles beyond Gauley. It appears that he made an advance ten miles further, to Little Sewell, but finding the enemy too well intrenched and too strong at Big Sewell, he fell back again to his present position. There is no expectation that he will be attacked, and it is likely that when he receives the reinforcements which are now on their way from Ohio, he will again advance and seek an encounter.

Our advices from Missouri are confirmatory of the report that PRICE and his rebel Army are in full retreat southward, without waiting to give battle to Gen. FREMONT. We learn, through a correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Lexington, that it was PRICE'S intention, after he captured Lexington, to remain there and operate on the north side of the Missouri River, and that he actually crossed over on the 28th ult. with 4,000 mounted men, for the purpose of destroying the railroad and committing other depredations. On the evening of that day, however, word reached him that Gen. FREMONT was preparing to advance against him, with a force of at least 30,000 men, and he immediately returned with his men across the river, and the evacuation of Lexington commenced that night. The correspondent of the *Democrat* states that the force of PRICE at Lexington was very large, but that many of the men were only there for the occasion, and have since gone to their homes. He marched southward, with a force of only 15,000 or 18,000 men, which was likely to be still further decreased as he proceeded. Our dispatches give us no information relative to the movements of Gen. FREMONT. The State Convention of Missouri met again at St. Louis yesterday, but did no business for want of a quorum.

The threatened attack of the rebels upon Paducah, Ky., has not yet been made. The city of Louisville was much excited yesterday by reports that an engagement was progressing, but it proved to be untrue. They probably grew out of the fact that four National pickets, stationed some distance from Paducah, had been overpowered by a superior number of rebels. A deserter from JOHNSTON'S Camp at Columbus reports his force at 16,000.

We have received from our correspondent some further particulars of the late successful engagement at Hatteras. It appears that the enemy consisted of a Georgia, a Virginia and a South Carolina regiment, and their object was to attack Fort Hatteras on the night of the 5th, and attempt to recapture it. In this, however, they were woefully disappointed. Our correspondent believes that the loss of the enemy was enormous.

Everything is reported quiet at Fortress Monroe, and there are no indications of an attempt, on the part of the rebels, to attack Newport's News, as they have repeatedly threatened. The steam-tug *Young America*, on Monday, while sounding the channel of James River, exchanged several shots with the rebel battery at Pig Point, but without damage on either side. Gen. WOOL has suggested to the Quartermaster-General the propriety of quartering troops at Old Point and Newport's News during the Winter, in comfortable wooden houses, built so as to accommodate two or three companies each.

Local authorities in Southern cities are exerting themselves to prevent the accumulation of cotton at one place. We lately published a proclamation of Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, prohibiting the introduction of cotton to New-Orleans, and now we see that the Military Committee of Memphis have followed his example. The Memphis *Appeal*, in its issue of the 2d inst., says that the evils attending the accumulation of cotton at this or any other point, are considered too obvious to need pointing out. There is evidently a fear existing that a United States expedition down the Mississippi may prove successful, in which case, cotton gathered at Memphis or elsewhere would fall into the hands of our Army. We should imagine that the pressure upon the heavily-taxed planters, thus prevented from sending their produce to market, must be well-nigh intolerable.

In his opening message to the Legislature of Connecticut, delivered on the 9th, Gov. BUCKINGHAM states the causes for the extra session, and makes a stirring appeal to the loyalty of the people. Connecticut, it appears, has organized, equipped, and sent into the field, nine regiments of infantry, besides purchasing ten thousand rifles. Two more regiments will soon be ready. The Governor is also raising and furnishing a battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry. The Governor makes suitable allusion to the death of Gen. LYON, who was a native of Connecticut; and, in conclusion, urges that the State exert herself to do still more than she has already done towards preserving the integrity of the National Union.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Columbia*, ADAMS, from Havana, Oct. 5, 5 P. M., arrived here yesterday. She experienced strong northerly gales north of Cape Hatteras. The health of Havana was much improved. The crops look well, and except in parts of the country where there has been a severe tempest, they will be large. Markets steady. Sugars—Nos. 11 and 12, at 9 to 9½ reals per arrobe; stock in Havana, 65,000 boxes. Molasses 2½ reals ℘ keg; little demand. Freights for the United States improved, and still in good demand. American vessels were not so much neglected. Exchange on London, 16½@17 premium, 60 days sight, New-York, 5 premium. It was reported in Havana that Gen. SERRANO is to leave for Spain on the 20th inst., and that Gen. PRIM is on his way to Cuba to assume the Captain Generalship. It is conjectured that he will also take command of the expedition against Mexico.

By the Pony Express, which passed Pacific Springs on Wednesday, we have advices from San Francisco to the 2d inst. The steamer *Uncle Sam* left on the 28th ult., for Panama, to connect with the Aspinwall steamer for New-York, having on board 250 passengers and $1,115,000 in treasure. There is no change to note in the markets, and the California news is unimportant. The Legislature of Nevada Territory convened at Carson City on the 1st inst., and Gov. NYE sent in his message on the 2d. We have news from Oregon to the 27th ult., but nothing of interest. Advices from the Sandwich Islands to the 7th ult. report the serious illness of T. M. DRYER, the American Commissioner. Business was very dull at the Islands, and was expected to remain so until the return of the North Pacific whaling fleet, in October and November.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 25th ult., says that late on the evening of the 24th the blockading steamer *Vandalia*, having ventured nearer than usual to the harbor, the batteries of both Forts opened upon her. For a time she replied with spirit, but the distance being very great, the firing soon ceased and the steamer retired beyond range.

The steamship *Marion* has been chartered by the Government as a transport, and is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River. The steamship *Philadelphia*, lying at Pier No. 50 North River, is fitting up horse stalls. The ship *Ocean Express* has also been chartered, and is now at anchor off Governor's Island, taking in gun carriages, brick, lumber, &c. The steamship *Boston* proceeded yesterday afternoon to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where she will take in 24 guns (32-pounders) for the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

An enthusiastic Union meeting was held at the Twentieth Ward Union Club Rooms last evening. Addresses were made by MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, WM. B. ROBINSON, Dr. BRADFORD, and others. A committee was appointed to make Assembly nominations.

The Legislative Committee on Street Openings, met yesterday, but transacetd no business, adjourning until this day, when it is expected that several of the bill-posters will be examined.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening the reports of the Inspector of City Railroads and of the Croton Board were received and ordered printed. In the Board of Councilmen two vetoes were received from the Mayor—one vetoing the ordinance amending the tax levy by reducing the item under the head of "arrears," from $160,000 to $4,000, in order to adjust the discrepancy of $212,000 between the *total* in the tax levy and the *items*. The Mayor declares this to be unnecessary, as the Supervisors have levied the full amount required by the act of the Legislature. The other was on a resolution to fit up the house of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 14, at a cost not exceeding $250. The Mayor urges that the charter has been deliberately violated in this matter, and he says: "The deliberate manner in which this evasion has been carried out is only surpassed by the effrontery which has invoked the action of the Common Council to sanction each step of the transaction." The document will repay a perusal, as showing the mode in which contractors or their friends create nice jobs.

The Annual Festival of the Sabbath School connected with Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Church, in Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon and evening, and attracted an immense crowd. In addition to the ceremonies incident to such occasions, a splendid gallery of paintings was on exhibition, and DODWORTH'S Band lent the charm of music. There will be a repetition of the entire programme this afternoon and evening.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND yesterday heard a motion in a case brought against the Commissioners of Emigration by a Quarantine boatman to recover rent for lodgings paid by the relator since the burning of the Quarantine. At Special Term, before Justice HOGEBOOM, the Sharp case was again postponed. At Trial Term of the Superior Court an action was brought on for trial before Justice BOSWORTH, in which WM. TRACY, a lawyer of this City, sued the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company and one of its Directors for the alleged wrongful seizure and detention of baggage for himself and family while traveling between Troy and Golden Bridge, in August, 1860. No verdict was rendered.

From Sept. 1 to 9th inst, inclusive, there have been 520 sail of vessels arrived from foreign ports at this port. During the same time there have been 559 clearances, also for foreign ports, of which 32 were for Liverpool, 11 for London, and 62 for Havre. There are now 35 sail up and loading for the port of Havre alone—all of which are loading breadstuffs.

There was a large business done on the Stock Exchange yesterday, induced by the rapid advance in prices of the day before. The full rates of Wednesday were not maintained on the Railway speculatives by ½@1 ℘ cent., but there was not much abatement in the interest taken in the course of the market. New-York Central closed 77⅝ ℘ cent.; Government Sixes of 1881, 92½@⅝ ℘ cent. Exchange on London firm at 107¼@107½ ℘ cent.

A dispatch from Pittsburgh announces that all the banks of that city have resumed specie payments.

Prices of Flour and Wheat declined yesterday, under the depressing influence of the eagerness of holders to sell, and the rise in rates on freight. The business in Flour was rather moderate, while the sales of Wheat were heavy, chiefly for future delivery. Corn was dearer and quite active. Cotton was salable and steady. Groceries were quiet, as were also Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Fish, Candles, Tallow and Whalebone. A pretty fair demand prevailed for Provisions, Hay, Hops and Tobacco. Whisky was dull and lower. The Freight market was less active. The business meeting at the Produce Exchange, called for yesterday, was postponed to this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Army at Washington.

The Western Press is beginning to complain with a good deal of impatience of the enormous number of troops who are collected at Washington, not only without any evident necessity, but with no immediate prospect of employment, and to the serious neglect of important interests in other quarters. It is held to be a peculiar hardship that regiment after regiment should be brought to Washington from the Western States, while the Union cause in Kentucky and Missouri is in such peril. If it was understood that these troops are speedily to be employed in Virginia, or, indeed, anywhere else, the West would be reconciled to their loss:—but they have no such consolation. The impression seems to be general that there is to be no advance from the line of the Potomac,—that the policy of the Government, so far as the Army of the Potomac is concerned, is to be a defensive policy, and that the countless hosts which disappear from the public gaze the moment they reach Washington, are designed merely for the defence of the capital. And on this assumption, the journals of the West object very strenuously to the policy pursued.

We do not propose to criticise the military proceedings of the Government. We defer, from necessity as well as propriety, to military experience and skill. But no one can help seeing that the whole country is making terrible sacrifices to swell the grand Central Army of the Potomac. Kentucky and Missouri are allowed to be overrun, losing us our prestige, and inflicting all the consequences of disastrous defeat. In addition to the whole military strength of the New-England States, with that of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, there are probably thirty thousand Western troops in Eastern Virginia! These troops have not been moved five miles from the places of their encampment since the battle of Bull Run. We see no indications of their advance. The enemy are as stationary, apparently, as ourselves; but there is good reason for believing that they are taking advantage of our inaction to lend a helping hand to their allies in Kentucky and Missouri, or quietly withdrawing their troops to garrison their Southern seaports. When we move forward, if we ever do, nothing is more probable than that we shall find that only the shell of their Army has been left behind. While they have no notion of meeting us in open field, and perhaps have not the strength to do so, they may safely count upon our being unable to force their lines, though guarded by one-half the estimated number of their forces. They may be entirely safe in their calculations. Military authorities tell us that Washington is now so well fortified that 50,000 men could hold it against all the forces that the rebels could bring against it. One man in intrenchments is a match for four assaulting him. If so, why not leave the defence of the capital to a *corps d'armée* of sufficient strength, and empty the 100,000 that would be left in striking effective blows upon the Southern coast or in the West?

The truth is, we seem to have our men just in the places where they are the least needed. The results we are accomplishing, consequently, are utterly disproportioned to the enormous force of more than 300,000 men which we have under arms. With such a vast host, we are still acting on the defensive, and have been steadily losing ground. The rebels, with one-fourth the population of the loyal States, have had, up to the present time, the crowning military advantage of presenting a larger force than ourselves at every point of contact. The reason is, that we have concentrated the great bulk of our troops where they are apparently of no use. One-half their number would be entirely adequate to a purely defensive policy, while with a still larger number than we have about Washington, it might be injudicious to "move on to Richmond." Indeed, we think that the great bulk of the Washington army might be far better employed in other enterprises. Ten thousand men on board a fleet would be more dreaded by the rebels, and could do them greater harm than fifty thousand watching Manassas; in fact, we could not adopt a policy so well calculated to be agreeable to the rebels, as the very one we are now pursuing. It enables them to keep their whole force actively and successfully employed over an area of hundreds of thousands of square miles, while the evolutions of our own are within a circle whose radius is not twenty miles. For present or immediate prospective results, we should be just as well off, had we a hundred thousand men less under arms.

Since the affair at Bull Run, everything has been sacrificed to the defence of Washington. That result has been attained,—and we shall soon be able, we trust, to exert our strength in some positive blows at the great rebellion which asks nothing better than to be "let alone." As a matter of course, nothing should be done to hazard for an hour the safety of the Capital. But if that has been secured, as we believe it has been, we may expect the attention of the Government to be directed to other quarters. We believe they have already stopped the flow of troops from the Western States to Washington, and that henceforward all those troops may be employed in the States which have most pressing need of them. And unless public rumor is entirely at fault, we may look ere long for a repetition of the naval undertakings which made so good a beginning at Cape Hatteras some weeks ago. The people have nobly done their part in this campaign. They have volunteered an immense Army, and have furnished $100,000,000 for its equipment. Confidence is unshaken as to the general result. The resolute heart which they have from the first displayed in this trying emergency is the noblest thing yet evoked by it. Can they not begin to reap some reward for their sacrifices and their patriotism?

PRAYER FOR FREMONT.—In one of the Troy pulpits, on Sunday last, the pastor made a special prayer for Gen. FREMONT, whom he alluded to as "a man between two fires—the enemy in front and a distrustful and slanderous people behind."

No man ever took the field with a more hearty support, or with higher hopes from the people than Gen. FREMONT. There is no man living whose brilliant success would awaken so much enthusiasm or be hailed with more delight. The complaints made against him are not due to the fact that the people are either "distrustful or slanderous;" he has never found them either. The temporary eclipse of his reputation is due, exclusively, to his own alleged failures,—to most serious misfortunes to the cause in which he is enlisted. If he will take care properly of the enemy in front, he may rely on the support of the people behind. But military genius is not long taken upon trust.

Telegrams and Military Criticisms.

The dispatches from the West announced very positively, yesterday, from Missouri, that Col. MATTHEWS had telegraphed from Hermann to Gov. GAMBLE, that he "had been compelled to surrender his camp with three pieces of cannon, to a superior force of rebels." This superior force of rebels was said to have numbered 2,000, and their design was stated to be the burning of the Gasconade Bridge of the Pacific Railroad, which is ten miles west of Hermann. We supposed that this Colonel ought to know whether he had "surrendered his camp and three pieces of cannon to 2,000 rebels," and accordingly we credited and commented upon the supposed fact—the chief point dwelt upon being the startling circumstance that so large a force of rebels could have made their way to FREMONT'S *rear*, and got in dangerous proximity to Gasconade Bridge, a vital point in that General's communication with St. Louis.

The military men in St. Louis (who thought the loss of Lexington a decided advantage "in a mere military point of view,") seem to have thought Col. MATTHEWS entirely mistaken in supposing that he had "surrendered his camp and three pieces of cannon to 2,000 rebels," or to have been unwilling that the fact should be made known, and later in the day, *they* sent Eastward *their* version of what Col. MATTHEWS did. He had only "abandoned" his camp in face of a superior force of the enemy, and as for the "three cannon," they "belonged to the rebels."

It was added, (by the same "military men" of St. Louis,) that Gasconade and Osage Bridges are "well guarded and secure against the rebels." We hope so. But we remember that the same infallible authorities recently assured the country that Col. MULLIGAN and his Army were "safe" and could not possibly be captured by Gen. PRICE—a statement that proved slightly incorrect.

Granting, however, to the apologists of Missouri campaigning all that they claim in their impertinent amended report of Col. MATTHEWS' actions, (and perhaps they are better advised than the Colonel himself,) they still have to account for the fact, consistently with good generalship, that a formidable body of the enemy, with three "pieces of cannon," have captured the camp of the Union troops in the *rear* of FREMONT'S Army, and are menacing his communications with St. Louis.

We lay claim to no superior advantages in following the military movements of the hostile armies, nor do we assume to divine unmistakably their motives and intentions. We apply, however, a close study to the entire field of operations which the importance of the subject demands, and are gratified to know that our analysis of reports, true and false, crowding daily over the wires, has seldom proved at fault. It is true that we do not discover such military facts as that "the loss of Lexington was an advantage in a mere military point of view," that "Gen. PRICE is in a trap, at Lexington, waiting for FREMONT to bag him," and that there are "no rebels in Northern Missouri." The "military men" of St. Louis have the exclusive use of such inventions.

CUBA AND THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.—The Havana papers contain an explanation, apparently official, of the circular issued by the Captain-General in regard to vessels sailing under the Confederate flag. It was stated, it will be remembered, that a proclamation had been made by Gen. SERRANO, instructing the revenue officers of the island to admit and clear without obstruction, and to afford the usual facilities of the several ports to shipping of the rebel States; a statement which first appeared in the Charleston *Mercury*. The Havana correspondent of the TIMES hastened to correct a false impression, which this story naturally raised, by showing that the alleged proclamation was in reality a circular letter of instructions, such as is always distributed to the revenue department, when any novel and difficult question requires settlement; and that it was very far from the intention of the insular Government to invite, by this measure, an influx of Southern traders. The official gloss the circular now receives, to some extent, confirms this view.

A vessel had entered a Cuban port flying the Confederate colors. The United States Consul at the port at once demanded that the vessel should not be permitted to depart without his clearance; which of course he declined to give to the rebel craft. The Captain-General promptly refused this application, deciding that Spain having acknowledged the rebels as belligerents, was obliged to treat their flag with respect; and that the United States had no right to repair its inefficient blockade, by arresting in Spanish ports and waters those who succeeded in evading it. The result of the doctrine is therefore quite as favorable to the rebels, and does as much to furnish them with convenient markets in which to buy and sell as the *Mercury* asserted. And yet is the Spanish decision unmistakably correct. What was not correct was the recognition of the rebels as belligerents; a measure for which England was primarily responsible. Were Catalonia to rise in insurrection, the Court of Madrid would certainly regard an ally who should immediately acknowledge its people as belligerents as anything bnt friendly; and it might be justified in sentiments of extreme asperity should the American Government instruct its officers to receive vessels from Barcelona with all hospitality, regardless of the protests and opposition of the Spanish Consuls. Such instructions would bring out in full relief the damage and insult inflicted by a too prompt and entirely needless encouragement of a rebellion designed for the overthrow of an allied Government; and would render all further amicable relations impossible. But Cuba is at our doors. The circular of the island authorities is an assurance that the rebels have but to crawl through the long-drawn lines of our blockade to be in Spanish waters fully protected from pursuit and capture, until with ample supplies, they may find a perfectly safe opportunity to make their way back. And this damage is due to the precipitancy with which the British Government led off in recognizing the rebels as a separate if not yet an independent people. It only remains to us to make thoroughly sure that no cotton enters into this Cuban commerce.

The Rebel Cause in France.

In another column we give the full translation of a somewhat remarkable article in a recent number of the *Siècle*, upon American affairs, and said to be from the pen of MONS. TAXILE DELORT.

We do not reproduce this article with the intention of indorsing all it advances. On the contrary, we see in it several points which are not only at direct variance with our creed, but which, if well founded, would be subversive of our dearest aspirations. For instance, we are as little prepared to take it for granted that a separation between the North and South would be "the best means of settling the quarrel at once," or to admit the charge that Slavery was "reëstablished by Christianity," as the great mass of the American people—North and South—are prepared for that great philanthropic equalization of races which is so broadly discussed in the article of the *Siècle*. Our object in presenting these opinions to our readers, is to show the very slender thread upon which the rebels are hanging all their hopes of sympathy in Europe, for that "institution" which Mr. ALEX. H. STEPHENS had the audacity to proclaim to the world as the keystone to the glorious arch which is to sustain the new model Republic of the South!

Our readers should bear in mind that however much our country may be decried in France, by such Legitimist journals as *l'Union, le Monde, l'Ami de la Religion,* &c., or however bitter may be the fulminations of the London organs of English aristocracy, such papers, after all, represent only the partial views of those peculiar classes in England and France who must, under any circumstances, be jealous of the growth of free institutions and commercial prosperity in this country. Such journals as the *Siecle* represent more completely the feelings of the great masses of the people, and hence their utterances are of much value to us, as going to prove to what an extent the great national heart of all Christendom is beating in sympathetic unison with the millions of this continent, who are fighting in defence of free institutions and self-government, and in hatred of those who would overthrow them.

In the face of such proofs as are being daily presented in the columns of the European Press, of the utter detestation in which the "keystone" of Southern institutions is held among all the civilized nations of the world,—with perhaps the single disgraceful exception of Spain,—it is really astounding to witness the infatuation that can induce our Southern brethren to be still expecting sympathy in such quarters, for their unholy and suicidal enterprise.

Already are foreign Powers taking advantage of the impunity afforded by our domestic troubles, to seize upon prostrate Mexico, and thereby establish for themselves a foothold upon this continent. Have the leaders of this rebellion paused to reflect upon their condition, should they ever succeed in their wicked attempt to sever this Union, and thus place themselves between an Anti-Slavery Union of Free States in the North, and an Anti-Slavery European combination on their Southern borders; thus practically shutting them up, as it were, between two Canadas? Well might the *Siècle* ask them how, under such circumstances, they would manage "*to maintain within limits and keep in chains, a black population at least equal in numbers to the whites?*" What would then become of those great dreams of ambition,—whether based upon the idea of the expansion of Slavery, or political power, or commercial aggrandisement, or all these combined,—upon which they have been feasting their imaginations for the last twenty or thirty years? Can madness go so far as to believe that, severed from the glorious old Union, their condition would be in any way improved?

When all the cruel and reckless passions which are now rending our distracted country shall have been palsied and chastened by wretchedness and suffering; when the scenes now being enacted before our eyes shall have passed away like a hideous dream, and become matters of history; when the disinterested historian, in the quietude of his study, shall take a calm and comprehensive review of much that is now hidden in the din and tumult of war; we can conceive the amazement with which he will regard this gigantic and causeless national suicide. When he takes a survey of our wonderful past progress, our intrinsic greatness at the moment of disruption, and the boundless future which was then before us; when he considers how much the South had to gain by adhering to the Union, whatever its imperfections, and how much to lose by forcibly breaking away from it, he he will indeed be bewildered to find any clue to that inexplicable infatuation which could have induced a whole people to plunge from the very zenith of prosperity, affluence, glory and happiness, down to the dark depths of misery and ruin, if not total annihilation!

MORE HUMBUG OF THE OLD KIND.—We have received several communications in refutation of what is spoken of as Archbishop HUGHES' Reply to Dr. BROWNSON on Slavery and the Rebellion. We do not publish them, because we are not aware that the Archbishop has ever written any such document. The *Herald*, it is true, a day or two since copied from the *Metropolitan Record*—a newspaper edited by a Mr. MULLALLY, and in which the Archbishop usually publishes his official and other announcements—an article to which is attached the Archbishop's name, and for which it held him responsible;—but this by no means makes him the author. The *Herald* has done the same thing a hundred times before, as when it put Prince NAPOLEON'S name to some letters from this country which it found in a Paris newspaper. This is one of its ordinary modes of creating a "sensation," and it usually works very well. People enjoy being humbugged in this way. Like children, they love to look at everything through a magnifying glass. They see giants and mountains, while the delusion lasts, at all events.

Archbishop HUGHES is not in the habit of concealing his opinions, and when he has anything to say to the public, he is very apt to say it under his own signature. Judging from his past history, he is much more apt to court responsibility than to throw it upon others. When he has any controversy with Dr. BROWNSON, therefore, on Slavery or any other subject, we presume that he will not leave the fact to be guessed at by the public. It is a little amusing, however, to see how uniformly successful this little trick of the *Herald* is, in spite of its frequent repetition.

FORTIFIED CITIES.—This country bids fair soon to have as many fortified cities as Gaul had when Cæsar set foot upon its shores. Nearly every city and hamlet over the whole breadth of the Republic is either fortifying itself with might and main, or earnestly discussing the necessity of being fortified. Washington has been circumvallated by an immense cordon of fortifications and batteries, until military experts declare it impregnable. Baltimore has been fortified by Gen. DIX, till now that rebellious city sees clearly the danger, if not the impropriety, of insurrection. St. Louis has been fortified by Gen. FREMONT, at a cost, it is said, of $1,000,000; and the city is now safe. Cincinnati is to be fortified with immense works by that heavenly engineer, Prof. Gen. MITCHEL. Louisville is to be fortified by intrenchments, now nearly finished. Philadelphia has caught the general mania for fortifying, and her drab-colored sons of peace are boring the General Government for an appropriation for that purpose.

In the South, while every man that can handle a gun is engaged in fighting, every man and chattel who can wield a spade is engaged in fortifying the cities. Richmond, as everybody knows, is fortified in the most formidable manner. Norfolk, from behind her fortifications, frowns at Gen. WOOL. Wilmington is fortifying. Charleston is still hard at work, as well she may be, fortifying herself. At the latest advices, one thousand negroes were engaged night and day in the fortification of Mobile. New-Orleans, poor, bankrupt New-Orleans, some time ago appropriated $200,000, in municipal shin-plasters, to be expended by the wretched traitor, TWIGGS, in fortifying the city; it is now announced by Gov. MOORE that the chain of fortifications extends from below the city back to Lake Pontchartrain; and the *Picayune* urges the authorities to run the line of earthworks down to the Balize. The cities up the Great Valley are all fortifying, in preparation for FREMONT'S flotilla, and his river marines and guerilla fighters. The gentlemen of Arkansas are fortifying their one-horse towns. Gen. PILLOW has not only fortified Memphis, and dug inverted ditches all around it, but has also barricaded the main streets of the terrified town.

New York City—"grand, gloomy, and peculiar," like the Hibernian Napoleon—is still however, unfortified; unless, indeed, Fort Lafayette and the other frowning sentinels in the bay may be considered in that light. No long chains of earthworks, no rifle pits, nor masked batteries, nor ditches, nor barricades, are there to protect her from the infuriated Southrons, who threaten to sack, burn, and devour her before Winter is over. In the midst of general fear and universal fortifying, she sits by the seas, like a queen, calm and unmoved, strong in her own virtue, and imperial in her strength. For, though she has sent forth to the field of battle fifty thousand of her sons, she is still powerful enough to laugh at JEFF. DAVIS, and defy his barbarians.

"WORKS MEET FOR REPENTANCE."—Brig.-Gen PIERCE, lately commanding at Big Bethel, Va., is now serving as a private soldier in Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER'S Regiment.

Immediately after the Big Bethel affair Gen. PIERCE asked a court of inquiry into his conduct; for reasons of public policy this was refused. Gen. PIERCE said, at the time, that he never pretended to any military knowledge or skill,—that he did not solicit the command which was bestowed upon him, and that he cared but little for the censure cast upon his lack of Generalship. But he said his personal courage had been impugned,—and that he should disprove this slander by enlisting as a *private* as soon as his term of service had expired. He has now fulfilled this promise by joining Col. WEBSTER'S Regiment.

The Arctic Expedition.

It is no lack of respect to Dr. HAYES when we say that the brief telegram yesterday announcing his arrival at Halifax, homeward bound from his Polar Expedition, brought up to the surface of the memory a matter that had gone into clean oblivion. In calmer times the arrival of a visitor from a region nine parallels from the Pole might be a matter for at least a nine-days' wonder—just now, the news will fall on the public ear with the languid half-interest which the Laureate describes the Lotos-eaters as feeling in the cares and coils of mankind.

We shall have in due time the narrative of the Expedition; meanwhile, the result, as far as regards the main object, is absolutely *nil*. The party reached Smith's Straits (about the 78th degree of north latitude) on the 26th of August, 1860. Smith's Straits, as previous explorations have proved, opens into Kennedy Channel, and this into that open circumpolar sea whose existence is a prophecy of modern science, and whose waters it has been the aim of all Arctic navigators to reach. That sound, Dr. HAYES, like Dr. KANE, found it impossible, on account of the ice that blocked it up, to penetrate during either of the seasons the party remained. Baffled here, they took dog-sledges and succeeded in reaching, on the west side of Kennedy Channel, as far north as latitude 81° 35′, which, by the way, is no higher than HENRY HUDSON reached two hundred and fifty years ago, and before the river that laves our City was discovered by that daring navigator.

Thus the mystery of the circumpolar sea is still well kept. The problem on which the Gibberts, Davises, Cooks, Franklins and Kanes have lavished their dauntless heroism rests unsolved. Dr. HAYES need feel no shame at not having succeeded where *these* failed. He has shown himself enthusiastic and persevering; but the expedition was quite unequal to the task, and the failure should show, once and for all, the folly of such insufficient attempts. Aside from the exploration of the open Polar Sea there are a multitude of scientific problems relating to the navigation, meteorology, zoology and geography of the Arctic region which are still desiderata. We have not learned what data of this class Dr. HAYES has brought home; but the scientific corps was altogether too weak to authorize any great expectations. The death of the astronomer of the expedition, MR. AUGUST SONTAG—an accomplished artist and *savant* and enthusiastic traveler—adds another name to the sad list of martyrs to the Arctic mystery.

Crime and Charity Among the Children.

The Police are remarking, during this time of war and national disturbance, a sensible increase in the crime and poverty of children. It is reported that in the Fifteenth Ward, and in the Ninth and Sixth, many very young girls are seen about the streets who have already begun to resort to criminal practices for support. Many are arrested and taken to the Station-houses; some are removed to the House of Refuge, and the most are released again. They are either working-girls who cannot now get employment, or they are the children of laboring people who can no longer feed and clothe them as they once did.

There is at the present time, indeed, quite a revival of some kinds of employment for children, but it should be remembered the great mass of the children of the poorer classes are not usually in any regular labor, until they reach the ages of 14 or 16. The factory girls and boys of years beneath these are really the exceptions. Accordingly, whatever affects the parents as a class, at once touches the children of this age. And with the poorest class of women, it should be borne in mind that their main support is derived from the charities and the labor supplied here and there incidentally by families. No one can estimate the value to working women, widows and the like, of the (apparently) petty house jobs and gifts. This source of work is much dried up at this time. The wealthy people and the middle classes, cutting off their outside labor and doing all that is possible within doors with their own servants; at the same time, their economy leaving much less of superfluity for distribution among the poor. The women, feeling this, at once employ their children more upon the street, or send them to beg, or, being unable to feed and clothe them as they used to, they allow them to remain out of the public schools, and let them pick up a living as they can.

Experience shows that crime among young girls is not so much a direct effect of poverty as an indirect. For the credit of human nature, it may be believed that comparatively few young females really make sale *at the first* of their virtue. But they are neglected, ill brought up, and exposed to bad influences through the narrow circumstances of their parents; and when the vicious course has begun, every circumstance, apparently, combines to press them on. Street life, begging and vagrancy, are of course the gateways to prostitution.

The best of all influences thus far discovered, for checking this crime among children, and as a consequence, its worst result, later, in a hardened class of abandoned women, is undoubtedly the opening of schools for instructing, employing and (if possible) removing the poorest class of street-children. These schools—denominated in England "Ragged Schools"—here have been more appropriately called "Industrial Schools." The greatest number in New-York are under the charge of, or are supported by, the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY—an association which also has sustained a Lodging-House for street-boys and newsboys, and has carried out an extensive system of children's emigration.

Many of these schools have been in operation for six, seven, or eight years, and their influence has been unquestioned and most remarkable on the juvenile poverty and criminality of the districts where they are placed. So manifest has been this influence, that we are told the police testify formally to it, and the returns of committals to the prisons show the remarkable diminution of crime they have produced. Among the schools of the Children's Aid Society which through all the great excitements, have carried on quietly their labors of love and mercy, we would particularize especially the Cottage-place School (No. 204 Bleecker-street,) the School for Italian Organ-grinders, Worth-street, and the German School, No. 439 Grand-street.

The first of these contains a great number of very needy Irish or American children, who sometimes secure their only meal at the school, and whose busy fingers make their own clothes often for the Winter.

They are often in the extreme condition of want and ignorance, until they are aided, and fed, and taught, by the kind teachers in charge of the school. In connection with the school, is a *Boys Meeting*, for the improvement of the rather hard subjects of the quarter, as well as various temperance and educational meetings in the evenings, for the same class.

Number of children in the school on the rolls 221; in the boys' meeting, about 120.

The Italian School has been an Evening School, for the improvement of the dark-eyed little musicians, male and female, who entrance our juvenile population with their dulcet strains.

The school has produced a striking improvement among them, both in morals and education; number, about 120.

The German Social School is designed to keep the young German working-girls out of mischief, and give them some useful instructions in the evenings; number on rolls, 140.

In addition to these schools, there are under the supervision of the Society. The East River School, Fortieth-street near Third-avenue; the Hudson River School, Twenty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue; and the Battery School. Number of pupils about 350.

All of these schools will have the utmost difficulty in sustaining themselves this Winter, owing to the great diminution of contributions.

To close them would be a terrible disaster to the poorest class, who already have enough to bear. It would close this simple relief, this education and all this moral and religious influence to all these hundreds of young girls, at a time when they are exposed to the greatest temptations and suffering. Many a family would be obliged to send its children out on the street for beggary, or would leave them to exposure, hunger and crime, if these excellent instrumentalities are given up. The expenses for the support of each school are but slight, and might be borne with ease even amid all the retrenchment and economy occasioned by the war.

We understand that the Children's Aid Society (No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place,) will appropriate, as they may be directed, sums of money or clothing for each of these schools.

The records of this Association show how steady has been their labor of mercy for this class during all the distractions of public affairs. They have been able to send off to good places and homes in the country—mostly to the West—since the 1st of January last, *over seven hundred children.*

In their Newsboys' Lodging-house (No 128 Fulton-street) they have furnished 13,037 meals and 25,531 lodgings during the same time to little boys from the streets, many of whom have paid their own way while at the Lodging-house. For many of these, coming in wet and hungry for the first time, or going off to take a situation in the West, they desire to furnish clothing and food, but the necessities of the times have cut off their usual contributions.

We trust the Society's wardrobe and storerooms will be speedily replenished by the liberality of our citizens, and that war may not be allowed to break up the great benefactions of the City

Another "Bird's-Eye View."

The "seat of war" does not seem to be a standing one. It changes its location almost daily. But the publishers of maps follow it up faithfully. Thus JOHN BACHMAN, who has before published several panoramic views of other marshes where the war fever prevails, now publishes a "Bird's-Eye View" of North and South Carolina and a part of Georgia. He has judiciously introduced a few ships in the vicinity of Hatteras Inlet, and represented the bombardment and capture of that fortification. Mr. BACHMAN's maps are so arranged that they can be joined together—each representing a part of one gigantic whole—and he makes no extra charge for putting them through the pasting process.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD AND CITY RAILROADS.

In this Board, last evening, Alderman CORNELL in the Chair, the Seventh Annual Report of the Inspectors of City Railroads was read, from which it appears that there are at present 31¾ miles of railroad track in the City, employing 378 cars, for 1861.

The Third Quarterly Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department was read, showing the total amount received for water rents from Jan. 1, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1861, to be $596,619 51; for penalties, $5,224 02; for taps in water-pipes, $2,073 26; for permits to connect with sewer, $12,056; for constructing vaults, $6,915 26; petty cash, $458 26; Total, $623,346 31. During the same period, warrants have been drawn on the Comptroller for $661,861 02, for repairing and improving aqueducts, Croton Water Works extension, salaries, repairing and cleaning sewers, laying water-pipes, contingencies, &c.

Certificates for payments from the Street Improvement fund (reimbursable by assessment) have been received, as follows: On account of sewers, $161,676; Receiving basins, $1,548 25; Trap-block pavement, $91,022 67; Cross walks, $7,668 15; Wells and pumps, $327 75; Inspection, $15,422.

A communication from the Mayor in relation to the payment of a quota of the soldiers' pay to the families of the soldiers (before published) was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

One thousand copies of the Railroad Inspector's Report, and 2,000 of the Croton report were ordered printed.

The places of holding the polls in various districts were changed by resolution, after which the Board adjourned to Monday evening next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE OFFAL CONTRACT TO BE VENTILATED—$2,000 DONATED TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—VETOES FROM THE MAYOR.

At the regular meeting of the Councilmen yesterday, several unimportant petitions and resolutions were appropriately referred, and various changes made in polling-places. A resolution was adopted, calling on the City Inspector for information as to any existing contract for the removal of dead animals, offal, bones, &c.; how much has been paid thereon, and how far it has been performed. The following vetoes from the Mayor were received and ordered printed, but without being read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1861.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN—I am constrained to withhold my approval from the ordinance to amend the ordinance making the annual appropriations for the support of the Government of the City of New-York for the year 1861, and for other purposes, approved March 13, 1861, and reducing the appropriation for supplying deficiencies in the Tax Levy for 1859 from $160,000 to $4,000.

The ordinance, as orginally passed, has been already reënacted by the Legislature in the Tax Law of the present year, and the ordinance of the Board of Supervisors for raising the taxes of the year embraces the same amount as is now proposed to be charged. The act of the Legislature contains a provision (Section 5) that no portions of the sums of money appropriated by the Common Council, "shall be expended for or applied to any other objects or purposes than those specifically named and provided for in such appropriation." There can therefore be no diversion of the amount thus to be raised from its legitimate purpose, while the action of the Common Council is too late to arrest the levy and collection of the item.

It is, however, absolutely necessary to make a provision for the deficiencies caused by erroneous assessments, abatements, and non-collections of the amount of taxes for the year 1859, and I am convinced that the amount of $4,000, now proposed to be substituted for $160,000, will be entirely inadequate for the purpose. The per centage of these deficiences is found not to exceed three per cent. on the total amount of taxation levied, and I approve the suggestion that in future the tax levy of each year should contain a provision to prevent subsequent applications to the Legislature for what is certain to happen in the course of collecting the taxes. At present, the necessity of supplying the deficiency in the collections of 1859 is obvious.

For these considerations I have returned the ordinance to your honorable body.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1861.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith a resolution that the basement of house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14 be fitted up, at an expense not to exceed the sum of $250, and that the same be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, for the reason that the same is entirely superfluous.

After an examination I have ascertained that the work contemplated in this resolution of your Honorable Body is already done, and the basement of the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14 is now in excellent condition, having been recently fitted up, and that the Common Council was to be merely used as the instrument to legalize a claim for work and materials already procured by another agency.

It appears that a resolution to extend the cellar beneath this house was passed by the Common Council, and approved by me on the 8th of March last. Under this resolution a bill was presented for excavating the cellar in question, and paid by a warrant drawn by the Comptroller on the 7th of September, 1861, for $247 50.

The present resolution is for "fitting up" the basement, still keeping within the limit of $250 to prevent the work being done by contract, and it now only remains to paint the premises in order to complete all that was originally intended.

In my judgment, a gross violation of the charter is involved in this dissection of the work required to provide a basement for the use of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 14, into excavation, fitting up and, lastly, painting. It is clear that the several parts of this work will involve an expenditure of far more than $250, when the single item of excavation has cost $247 50; and the mode whereby it has been performed is, therefore, in direct conflict with the provisions of section 38 of the charter, requiring all such works or jobs to be done by contract.

The deliberate manner in which this evasion has been carried out is only surpassed by the effrontry which has invoked the action of the Common Council to sanction each step of the transaction, while limiting the expenditure so as apparently and literally to conform to the Charter. So palpable a deception and violation of the true meaning of the Charter should not be allowed to pass without condemnation.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The special order of the evening, *i. e.*, the report on the subject of publishing the proceedings of the Board, was called up at 6 P. M., (the hour fixed on,) but on motion of Mr. PINCKNEY it was laid over. The sum of $2,000 was donated to the Fire Department fund, in concurrence with the action of the other Board. A report in favor of paying Mr. LOSER $106, for 53 days' services as "Sanitary Inspector," caused some discussion, but was finally adopted. The Thirty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., was allowed Ebbett Hall, in Thirty-third-street, as a drill-room, at an expense of $650 per year, to be paid by the City. After passing on some unimportant general orders, the Board adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Officers QUACKENBUSH and MILES, of the First Precinct Police, late on Wednesday night, arrested JOHN HOPKINS and JAMES PALMER, charged with passing counterfeit $5s on the Columbia Bank of Chatham Four Corners, in this State. Upon the person of HOPKINS were found $70 of this spurious money, and upon PALMER $5, and also $6 in good money. They were arrested at the foot of Roosevelt-street, just as they were about to take a ferryboat to Brooklyn. The officers had been in pursuit of them for two or three days previous. PALMER is known to be an old offender. They were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them for examination. The same evening CATHARINE O'BRIEN and JOHN WILLIAMS were taken into custody, charged with attempting to pass similar bills, the former at a store in Third-avenue, and the latter at the store of JOHN W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery. Yesterday morning Justice KELLY committed them for trial. The bills in question are new, and bear the date of September, 1861. The paper is poor, and the engraving coarse—not calculated to deceive a judge of money.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST A FIRE BELL IN FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.—At a meeting of the Committee on the Fire Department of the Board of Councilmen, remonstrants in considerable numbers appeared to protest against the proposed location of a new fire alarm bell in Fifty-first-street, in front of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. That Institution was represented by Mrs. BININGER, First Directress, the physician and others. The firemen were represented by Ex-Councilman CAHILL, Mr. KEYSER and others, but no result was reached.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.—JAMES W. LEWIS, a noted sneak-thief, was arrested, Wednesday, by Officer GARDNER, of the Steamboat Squad, having in his possession a large number of pawn-tickets for coats of various descriptions, some of them being very valuable, and marked "E. H. Hibbard," "W. A. Bird," and "O. B. King." Also, coats and pants taken from the Bridgeport boat, the Boston boat, the *City of Hartford, City of Boston*, and some of the Providence and North River boats. The goods are at Police Head-quarters, awaiting claim by the rightful owners.

DARING ROBBERY.—Two young men, named GARRET BARNEY and DANIEL REED, were arrested Wednesday, charged with robbing HUGH MATTHEWS, residing at No. 156 East Thirty-second-street, of money and jewelry to the value of $310. The accused, as appears, entered the bedroom of MATTHEWS at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and drew his trunk into the hall and then rifled it, after which they fastened the door so that he could not get out to pursue them. On the arrest of the accused they were taken before Justice KELLY and locked up for trial.

KILLED BY A FALL FROM A STOOP.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest Wednesday, at No. 126 Mott-street, in the rear, upon the body of MARY JANE McCULLOUGH, a child seven years old, who was killed by a fall from the back stoop. The railing of the stoop, it appears, was rotten, and while deceased was leaning against it, it gave way, and she was precipitated to the area and fatally injured. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, but censured the owner of the premises for his carelessness in not having the railing renewed.

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS IN BOGUS MONEY.—The Police of the First Ward arrested two men, Wednesday, who had in their possession $75 in counterfeit fives on the Columbia Bank, Chatham Four Corners, this State, new issue. An hour after this arrest, threes on the Merchants' Bank, Westfield, N. Y., were discovered, and still later, threes on the Columbia Bank, all bogus. The information was telegraphed over the City, and the circulation of the money checked. But little of it was passed.

DEATH ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—John Morris, a native of Ireland, about 40 years of age, was found yesterday morning lying across the railroad track on the Harlem Bridge with his head severed from his body. The circumstances are such as warrant the belief that the 8½ o'clock train of Wednesday evening, going up, passed over him while he was lying there in a state of insensibility, produced by drinking too freely. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

THE SHOOTING ACCIDENT AT LANDMANN'S PARK.—The Sergeant in Col. VON AMSBERG's Forty-fifth Regiment, who was accidentally shot in the neck on Tuesday, by Sergt. WITTEN, of the same regiment, with whom he was skylarking, is reported to be very dangerously wounded, and the Police have arrested WITTEN, with the design of holding him until the result of the wound is positively known.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at No. 853 Third-avenue, on the body of DANIEL SHEEDY, a stone-cutter, who had been employed at Central Park. His death was caused by falling about forty feet, while engaged in pointing the gate-house. He lived only a few minutes after he struck the ground. He was forty-two years of age, and a native of Ireland.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN MORRIS, a watchman on the Harlem Railroad Bridge at One Hundred and Ninth-street, was run over by the 8:30 o'clock up train Wednesday evening, and instantly killed. His body was taken to the Station-house.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Politics.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—THE COMMITTEE IN FAVOR OF A UNION TICKET—A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED.

This Committee, composed of delegates elected at primary meetings, by order of the Ward Associations, was held yesterday afternoon, in Montague Hall, Court-street. All the Wards and Towns in the County were represented, except the Eighteenth Ward and New-Utrecht. The Convention was called to order at 3½ o'clock, by JOHN CASHOW, who nominated JAMES DE REVERE, of the Fifth Ward, as Chairman. The nomination was made unanimously. Messrs. J. O. NODYNE, Tenth Ward, and J. N. BAILEY, Fourth Ward, were elected Secretaries. On motion, Messrs. HODGES, Nineteenth Ward, HICKS, of the Eleventh Ward, and BIDDLE, of the Seventeenth Ward, were appointed a Committee on Credentials. They reported 66 delegates present.

A motion to proceed to an informal ballot was withdrawn for a motion to appoint a Committee on resolutions, which was adopted, and the Chair appointed as such Committee: Mr. F. Stillwell, Thirteenth Ward; A. B. Hodges, Nineteenth Ward; F. L. Dallon, Flatbush; J. O. Nodyne, Tenth Ward; J. S. Ryder, Gravesend. The Committee retired, and the Convention took a recess. Upon reassembling, the Committee reported the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Republican County Committee, or a majority of them, have, by a high-handed usurpation, attempted to deprive the people of any voice in the selection of their candidates, on a false pretence of aiding the Government thereby; and,

Whereas, The Republican Party is now and always has been the administrative party of the country, both by their votes and means in aiding and sustaining the Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war; and, believing that the Republican electors of this county are ready and willing, under the circumstances in which the country is placed, to drop partisan nominations for the present time, provided the people are allowed to be heard in the matter; and, inasmuch as the Republican voters have sent their representatives here with full authority to act for them, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to present a strictly partisan ticket at this time, and that this Convention adjourn for one week, and that a Committee of five be appointed to confer with a similar Committee from any other organization sanctioned by the people to take measures for the more effectual annihilation of the enemies of our country, and the usurpers of the prerogatives of the people, and recommend that the following gentlemen compose such Committee: John Cashow, Benjamin U. Shrieves, J. O. Nodyne, James De Revere, Tunis J. Bergen.

Resolved, That we, Republicans of Kings County, in Convention assembled, believing that the Republican State Convention, in adopting the Union State ticket, exhibited great magnanimity as well as a true desire to harmonize the different political elements in this Fall's campaign, do cheerfully indorse said ticket, and promise it our cordial, undivided support.

ANDREW DEZENDORF moved to lay the resolutions on the table. This motion was lost. Several other motions were made, but the report of the Committee was finally almost unanimously adopted, with an amendment to the second resolution, designating the ticket to be adopted as the Republican Union State ticket. In accordance with the resolution above, the Convention adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic Judicial Convention for the Second District, comprising the counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam, and Dutchess, assembled at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. The Convention was organized by electing CALVIN FROST, of Westchester, Chairman, and ROBERT CHRISTY, of Richmond, Secretary. Hon. JOHN A. LOTT, the present incumbent, was renominated to the Judgeship by acclamation. The Convention refused to appoint a Committee to confer with the Union Judicial Convention, and after authorizing the officers to call the next Convention, a motion to adjourn was carried.

FOR THE SENATE.

The Jacobs Senatorial Convention for the Second Senatorial District, met at Montague Hall on Wednesday evening, and nominated Ex-Judge VOORHIES as a candidate for the Senate. Judge VOORHIES has accepted the nomination.

A UNION TICKET INDORSED.

The Republican Convention for Queens County met at Hempstead on Wednesday and indorsed the Union ticket, recently put in the field by the People's Convention, with the single exception of the name of J. D. TOWNSEND for Assembly, of the Second District, for whose place HENRY W. JOHNSON, of Jamaica, was nominated. The candidates for Sheriff and Surrogate having declined to accept the nominations tendered them, the People's and Republican Conventions will meet at Hempstead on Wednesday next, to fill the vacancies.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of this Committee was held last evening at Montague Hall, Ex-Mayor TALMAGE in the chair. The Committee adopted a report repudiating the action of the People's Convention, with resolutions calling for primary meetings to be held in the different Wards and towns, on Monday evening next, and indorsing the State ticket headed by D. R. FLOYD JONES.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Straight Republican Convention for this District assembled in Montague Hall last evening, and organized by electing ISAAC ALLEN Chairman and W. B. BROMEL Secretary. Resolutions similar to those presented in the County Convention were adopted, when the Convention adjourned for one week.

Plymouth Church Sunday-School Festival.

SPEECHES, PICTURES, MUSIC.

For some time past mysterious movements on the part of Mr. BELL, the indefatigable Superintendent of the Sabbath-School connected with Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's Church, have excited the curiosity of many members of that worthy institution, who at once naturally and laudably endeavored to ascertain what it could be, that so excited and so engrossed the ordinarily calm and orderly mind of the official aforesaid.

Through the columns of the TIMES, it suddenly leaked out, that he had in contemplation the wholesale amusement and instruction of the young people of his charge, and that on a gigantic scale he proposed to effect his praiseworthy purpose. From the published programme the expectant public learned that the services oracular of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. T. L. CUYLER and Mr. THEODORE TILTON, of the *Independent*, together with the united and harmonious instruments of DODWORTH's Band, the wonderful pictures of BANVARD's Panorama, and divers refreshment tables laden with the good things of life, had been retained, and would, during the afternoon and evening, each in his or its own way, delight the audience which it was confidently expected would gather to such a feast. But as though this all was not sufficient, the private parlors and galleries of sundry individuals had been ransacked and the many costly and otherwise delightful pictures therein contained, had been taken, and gathered at the church for exhibition.

Not to go, would have been a cardinal sin on the part of any one of Mr. BEECHER's three thousand regulars, and we were not disappointed yesterday when we found, both afternoon and night, the spacious church, with all its various apartments, crowded to excess.

THE DECORATIONS

of the Church proper are very beautiful and exceedingly tasteful. From the centre of the ceiling were flung long streamers, which, fastening at the several corners of the Church, formed a patriotic canopy, underneath which sat the vast congregation. Innumerable flags of various sizes fluttering from all parts of the gallery front lent an air of graceful cheeriness to the always pleasant auditorium, while the banners of the Sabbath School, crowned and garlanded with natural flowers, betokened for whose especial entertainment the affair was projected. Connected with the Church are two very large "Social Circle Parlors, and an equally large school-room. The former of these were used as the Refreshment Rooms, and the latter as

THE PICTURE GALLERY.

Aside from the eloquence of the speakers and the sweet harmonies of the orchestra, this feature of the entertainment should have drawn a crowded house. It is doubtful whether a collection of equal size, containing a like number of rare and celebrated pictures has been seen in this part of the country before. While our own artists, such as BROWN, Huntington, Johnson, Inniss, Kensett, Coleman and Van Brunt, are well represented by some of their best productions it was undeniably a rare treat to find such faithful copies of famous Old-World paintings as we found in the "Plymouth Collection" last night. Of these, CLAUDE LORRAINE's "Sylvan Feast," RAPHAEL's "Holy Family," and CORREGIO's "Mystical Marriage," which were copied some years ago from the originals in the Louvre, are considered the "finest copies of three of the most celebrated pictures in the world." ALLORI's "St. Agnes of Sorrento," (original,) a picture of great age and greater merit, and whose story is so touchingly told in Mrs. STOWE's work of that name, attracted much attention, and most worthily. Mr. BEECHER has in his collection very many choice works, of which the greater portion were exhibited here. Of these, we particularly noticed BROWN's "View of Tusculum" and "Mont Pilatus," ROUSSEAU's "View near Babisson," which attracted much friendly criticism when in the Flemish Gallery, COLMAN's "Summer," and two characteristic pictures from the lost pencil of VAN BEEST. The "Norwegian Landscape," by GUDE, which all visitors of the old Dusseldorf will not fail to recall, was also there, and—but it would be idle for us to give in detail all the good things, of which the foregoing are specimens, and we will be content with chronicling the fact, that a very superior collection has been gathered by the gentlemen in charge of that department of the entertainment. The pictures were well hung, and the rooms presented a gay and attractive appearance, to which the novel arrangement of a fountain, pond, fishes and turtle added not a little beauty.

THE SPEECHES

were short but good. Mr. BEECHER spoke twice, once in the afternoon, and again in the evening. He was jolly, happy, and witty and kind, and the children evidently regarded his beaming countenance with as much hearty admiration and genuine enthusiasm, as some of the older ones evinced at the sight of the more artificial handiworks in the picture gallery.

Mr. TILTON was humorous, familiar, anecdotal and instructive in his remarks, and did his part, as he always does, well.

Mr. CUYLER told stories, and upon them as a string, he strung pearls of proverb and of suggestion, which, if followed, will make the children useful men and happy women.

BANVARD's Panorama, or Pictures of the Holy Land, pleased us all, both great and small, and DODWORTH's music filled the cup of enjoyment to the full, so that when the children of the Sabbath School, uniformly dressed and admirably drilled, sang from their Sunday *repertoire*, our cup being full, our happiness ran over, and we would fain that the great congregation out-of-doors could have had the surplus.

So decided has been the success of this novel entertainment, and so evident the desire for its repetition, that it has been deemed wise to repeat it, and this afternoon and night the same scenes will be enacted, and the same pleasures placed at the disposal of those worthy of them. It was good—need more be said?

New-Jersey.

UNION MEETING AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—An immense Union meeting was held at Englewood, Bergen County, N. J., Wednesday afternoon. Addresses were made by Judge Whiting, Gen. Walbridge, Richard Busteed, Esq., Rev. M. H. Smith, Judge Hopper, J. Smith Homans, Chas. H. Voorhis, and other.

MILITARY PARADE.—The annual parade of the First Regiment of Hudson County, Col. VANHOUTEN took place at Hoboken yesterday. There were but three companies represented, viz: National Guard. Lieut. EVANS commanding; Highwood Guard, Lieut. HOPPER commanding; and the Flying Artillery, Capt. OFFERMANN.

A SOLDIER INJURED.—Yesterday morning as the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation cars were passing through Elizabeth with the New-York Forty-fifth Regiment, one of the soldiers fell from the platform and sustained a fracture of the right leg, and a fracture of the left knee-pan. He was sent to the New-York Hospital.

A SMALL BOAT RUN DOWN.—Yesterday forenoon as the Jersey City ferry-boat *Colden* was crossing the river, she ran against and upset a row-boat. The man that was in the boat clung to one of the guards and was rescued by the occupants of a boat near at hand.

Interesting from Cuba.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CUBAN OFFICIALS.

We have received files of the Cuban papers to the 5th of October.

The Cuba Press appears highly inflamed by the pretended proclamation of the Captain-General, some time ago published in the Charleston *Mercury*, and the subsequent strictures made by too credulous journalists upon the subject of a mock-official document which, as now appears, had no existence.

The Havana *Gaceta* reduces the *Mercury's* mare's nest to the following proportions:

"On the 22d of August, the Governor of Matanzas wrote to the Captain-General, submitting a communication from the Consul of the United States, asking the latter that he would either compel the sloop *Noank*, coming from Charleston under the Confederate flag, to recognize his authority, or clear from the port of Matanzas forthwith. * * * * *

The Captain-General replied in a long explanatory letter, that the sloop having sailed from Charleston, a port in one of the seceded States, it was clear that it could not have come under the flag of the Union, or be cleared by the Federal authorities, since at that port they have no existence; that the flag of the Southern Confederacy, though not recognized, has still been tolerated by the Spanish Government; a tolerance based upon the belligerent conditions of the North and South, which is a vital consequence of the neutral position of Spain; which, in fine, conciliates our political relations with the Washington Government, as well as those commercial ones which we have not renounced, and ought not to renounce. To grant the request of the Consul would be equivalent to the exclusion from our ports of Southern ships which did not sail under their enemy's flag. The Federal Government can prevent the exit of Southern ships by means of a blockade, but that fact does not give it a right to shut out (the Cuban) ports. It is very natural that the *Noank* should not recognise the authority of a Federal Consul since it is not cleared by officials drawing authority from Washington, and does not sail under the Federal flag. In such a case the *Noank* could not be expected to submit to consular authority; nor could that submission be of any value, since the Consul himself would be compelled to meet the following alternative: He would either have to clear the sloop under the Southern flag, or deny any clearance to it at all. The first case is not supposable, and the second would amount to his capturing the sloop as a prize inside a Spanish port and by the help of the Spanish authorities.

'Wherefore,' decided the Captain-General, 'the sloop *Noank* must be cleared with the same flag under which she entered, as would be the case if she came from a nation having no consular relations with us, and the request of the Consul in the form forwarded to us, cannot be granted.'

In order that this decision of the Captain-General might be made applicable to every like case subsequently occurring, he incorporated it into a circular which he forwarded, without the slightest pomp of a 'proclamation,' to the officers in charge of the several Cuban ports."

The Accident to the Great Eastern.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your, otherwise, judicious comments upon the narrative of the misadventures of the *Great Eastern*, which I had the honor of forwarding to you over the signature of "A Traveler," you have fallen into a misconception of one rather important point in my letter. You assume that control of the vessel was lost *before* the fracture of the rudder-head. I did not say so, nor do I believe it. The misunderstanding has occurred thus: in my narrative, which was a sort of journal, I gave as faithfully as I could the experiences and impressions of the hour in the order in which they occurred. Thus I repeated the current statement made during the fatal Thursday evening, of the reason that the ship was allowed to remain in the trough of the sea, viz.: that she would not answer her helm. Hence you have naturally taken up that impression. But further on in the letter, if you again refer to it, you will find this was accounted for by the fracture of the rudder having taken place as early as about 5 o'clock on Thursday evening—that is, before any serious damage had been done. As to whether any attempt had been made to bring the vessel's head up before that hour, I purposely left it an open question; but my own impression was decidedly in the negative. And I now further express the opinion that had this been done about 4 o'clock, when the gale first became violent, as I am told by seafaring men would have been the case with any other ship, the Great Eastern would have made a rapid and successful voyage. Very respectfully yours,

WM. H. NEILL.

Oct. 9, 1861.

[Advertisement.]

The "Reliable Gentleman," who has imposed upon so many good-natured people, used a curious but strangely effective method of gaining their confidence. He wore a KNOX Hat, which gave him a look so entirely respectable and gentlemanly, that no one ever suspected his real character. Last week he lost his hat, but has since purchased another one of the fine Fall styles, now on exhibition at No. 212 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Ladies, if you wish handsome Gaiters at 12s., Slippers and Ties at 6s. and 7s. per pair, with Boys', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

RICHARDS—SINEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Mr. CHARLES E. RICHARDS to Miss MARY E. SINEY, eldest daughter of William R. Siney, Esq., all of this City.

NICHOLS—DURYEE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Dr. Eells, Mr. F. B. NICHOLS to FANNIE A. DURYEE, all of Brooklyn.

PATCHIN—TOMPKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. T. S. Drowne, HENRY PATCHIN, of Bennington, Vt., to LYDIA PEIRCE, daughter of Col. Daniel D. Tompkins, Assistant-Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

LAWRENCE—FURMAN.—In Maspeth, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 10, by Rev. George Shelton, J. BURLING LAWRENCE, M. D., to MARY ADELINE, daughter of Wm. H. Furman.

KNEVALS—HALL.—In New-Haven, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. Wm. T. Eustis, STEPHEN M. KNEVALS to EMMA G., daughter of N. F. Hall, Esq., all of that place.

DIED.

HUNNEFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, ANN HUNNEFORD, aged 80 years, 6 months and 12 days.

Her funeral will take place on Friday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, 2d-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

PHINNEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, after a short illness, JANE M., wife of Geo. W. Phinney, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275 F. A. M., also the members of Columbia Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 206 Sullivan-st.

MASON.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 5, at the residence of his mother, No. 12 2d-st., WILLIAM M. MASON, in the 27th year of his age.

COOPER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 10, GEORGE W., son of George W. and Sarah E. Cooper, aged 3 years, 11 months and 23 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, 58th-st., near 2d-av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

SMITH.—At Cypress Hills, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, of congestion of the brain, JAMES SMITH, late of the firm of James Smith & Son, aged 58 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place, from his late residence, at Cypress Hills, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Cars leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 11:45 A. M.

YOUNG.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 9, JENNIE, the beloved wife of Edward T. Young, and eldest daughter of Michael and Zella Caffe, aged 21 years and 16 days.

Her husband's friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 328 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

GRISWOLD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 10, of a short and severe illness, HENRIETTA VIRGINIA, wife of Stephen M. Griswold.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Carlton-av., north of Green.

BOYD.—On Friday, Oct. 4, of consumption, HENRIETTA, daughter of Cyrus B. and Ann Boyd, formerly of Fishkill, Dutchess County, aged 17 years and 13 days.

☞ Dutchess County papers please copy.

SHERMAN.—In Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 9, of diphtheria, BYRON POMEROY, son of Byron Sherman, in the 13th year of his age.

VINTON.—In Litchfield, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 9, Miss HARRIET M. VINTON.

The remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

☞ Hartford and Springfield papers please copy.

PECK.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 7, SOPHIA, only daughter of Isaac and Julia M. Peck, in the 20th year of her age.

BROWNLEE.—In St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, J. ALEXANDER BROWNLEE, son of the late Rev. Dr. W. C. Brownlee, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 533.—OCT. 10, 1861.
73, 19, 21, 20, 66, 58, 54, 63, 64, 13, 5, 37, 1.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 534.—OCT. 10, 1861.
37, 15, 41, 4, 39, 16, 2, 48, 67, 30, 14, 29.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,
Conducted by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DOWNER'S AND THE PORTLAND
KEROSENE OIL.
The price of our Standard Kerosene Illuminating Oil has been still further reduced to meet the market.
Although this Oil is superior to any other, it will be sold at the same price as the explosive oils now in general use
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
Nos. 36 & 38 Burling Slip.

LADIES CARD CASES,
SILVER, PEARL, &c.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-street.

UNTIL AFTER THE
HOLIDAYS,
WE WILL RETAIL
OUR LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
FINE CLOTHING,
Which comprises a full assortment of fashionable garments, manufactured this season expressly for the City and near-by trade.
The goods will be offered at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
the object being to close the stock by Jan. 1.
Owing to insufficiency of room on account of manufacturing Army work, we have, for the convenience of purchasers, temporarily taken
THE PROMINENT AND COMMODIOUS STORE,
Nos. 380 and 382 BROADWAY, corner of White-st.
The attention of
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is also invited, as the stock is very full and complete, and we are enabled to offer the
MOST LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.
JAMES WILDE, Jr. & CO.

$150,000
WORTH OF FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY
and WALNUT,
Manufactured during the Summer at greatly
REDUCED COST,
And will be sold at 20 per cent. less than the usual prices, for cash, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery, No. 141 Bowery, and No. 163 Chatham-st.

PART 6. REBELLION RECORD. 50 CTS.
Edited by FRANK MOORE,
With portrait of
PRESIDENT LINCOLN and GOV. SPRAGUE,
Completes the first volume; contains title, contents and full index. G.P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway.

CHOPS AND STEAKS, DIRECT FROM the gridiron!
I LUNCH, | WE LUNCH,
THOU LUNCHEST, | YOU LUNCH,
HE LUNCHES, | THEY LUNCH.
And we all lunch at No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.
Oysters—best in the City. Dunlop's Ale in fine condition. T. RICHARDSON, Agent.

NO. 32. REBELLION RECORD, 10 CTS
Edited by FRANK MOORE.
WILL BE PUBLISHED TO-MORROW.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—THE delegates representing the Fifth Senatorial District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, pursuant to the call emanating from Tammany Hall, met on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and 4th-st. Mr. Alexander Proudfoot was called to the Chair, and an informal ballot was ordered, which resulted as follows: Mr. Charles G. Cornell received twelve (12) votes; Mr. Samuel T. Webster received twelve (12) votes; when, on motion, Mr. Charles G. Cornell was unanimously nominated by acclamation.

ALEXANDER PROUDFOOT, Chairman.
DANIEL SLOTE, Secretary.

MILITARY.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Two regiments of light cavalry are about being organized by the United States Government, one of which, to be called the First United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. Smolinski, the head-quarters of which is the War Department, Washington, and a branch office at No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 20, New-York, in charge of Acting Adjutant P. E. McTighe. Several inducements are offered to gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 88 men each, as well as to privates ambitious of military honors, to whom promotion is guaranteed. All applications in the Northern States are to be addressed to the Acting Adjutant, who will supply free passes to officers and men to the camp of rendezvous, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

10TH REGIMENT—NATIONAL ZOUAVES,
COL. JOHN E. BENDIX,
Head-quarters No. 480 Broadway.
This Regiment, now in the field, is recruiting up to the maximum standard, 1,046 men. A few more recruits wanted. Recruits, as soon as mustered in, have a splendid Zouave uniform given them, and immediately forwarded to Fortress Monroe, where the Regiment is now stationed, doing garrison duty.
LIEUT.-COL. ALEX. E. ELDER,
QUARTERMASTER A. SEELEY,
Recruiting Officers.

ATTENTION.—THE FIRST REGIMENT N. Y. V. now at Newport's News, Va., under command of Lieut.-Col. Garret Dyckman, have their recruiting head-quarters at Central Hall, No. 174 Grand-st. Good, able-bodied men wanted to fill this regiment up to the full standard. Pay, subsistence and clothing to commence on signing the roll. Pay from $13 to $21 a month.
Capt. W. E. COLES, Recruiting Officer.

A FEW MORE CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS are wanted for an accepted regiment. Those having men, or money for the purpose of recruiting men, may apply at No. 27 Bond-st. The Colonel will be there from 9 to 11 and from 4 to 6 o'clock. The regiment is filling up fast, and will not be consolidated with any other. Every one will be honestly dealt with.

CAVALRY. CAVALRY.—FIFTEEN YOUNG men wanted for a well organized regiment, already prepared to take the field; liberal compensation will be made. Address Box No. 2,395 New-York City Post-office.

REBELLION RECORD.
A DIARY OF AMERICAN EVENTS,
WITH ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS AND NARRATIVES,
RUMORS, INCIDENTS, POETRY,
ANECDOTES, &C., &C.,
EDITED BY FRANK MOORE,
Will be published in WEEKLY NUMBERS,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 10c. each,
And in MONTHLY PARTS, WITH PORTRAITS, at 50c.
Each Volume of the REBELLION RECORD will be complete, with Index, &c., in 24 Weekly Nos., at 10c., and two Nos. of Illustrations, at 30c. each, or
SIX MONTHLY PARTS, ILLUSTRATED, 50c. EACH.
G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway.
, Clubs will be supplied on favorable terms. Apply to the Publisher.
☞ Subscriptions received at $3 a Volume for Weekly Numbers or Monthly Parts, and delivered in the City and vicinity, free of expense.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to le her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it.—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paragoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

A FAVORITE ARTICLE.
THE SHILLING BENZINE
INSTANTLY REMOVES GREESE STAINS.
DENSLOW'S IS THE GENUINE.
The above established and perfectly reliable article is now in better demand than at any previous period. Its popularity and sale steadily increase. Naturally this success has excited competition, and several unprincipled parties are now attempting to put on the market trashy imitations, which are in many cases positively injurious. The genuine Shilling Benzine was originated by Denslow, and each bottle should have his name upon it. A few dealers are attempting to urge off the imitations alluded to. Persons desiring the genuine, will see that they get DENSLOW'S, and refuse all others. Any dealers selling counterfeit Shilling Benzine will be proceeded against under the Trade-mark law, unless they discontinue at once.
The popularity of the SHILLING BENZINE arises solely from the fact of its superior quality and unsurpassed cheapness.
DENSLOW
also puts up his Benzine in large bottles, at 25 cents, holding double the quantity of any other 25-cent article. These bottles contain as much as three of the shilling size, and are there fore well adapted for families.
Sole Wholesale Dépôt, No. 162 Broadway.
Retailed by druggists and fancy stores.

REBELLION RECORD.
Part 7—50c., and weekly issue, Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31—10c. each.
COMMENCES THE SECOND VOLUME.
Contains a full and correct account of the
BATTLE OF BULL RUN,
FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL CANNEL AND ORREL COAL,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Now discharging from ship, and delivered in all parts of New-York and Brooklyn, at the very lowest prices. Office hours, 9½ to 10 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. PECK, Agent, No. 27 Fulton-st., N. Y.

CAUTION.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SHILLING BENZINE" cautions the trade and public against an imitation article now being thrown upon the market, put up in a style almost exactly similar, and well calculated to deceive. The above title, as well as all combinations of the same, is a trade-mark of value, and as such will be protected, by legal measures, if necessary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1861.
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 162 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a very neat, industrious, and genteel girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can do plain cooking if required; no objections to a short distance in the country; has the very best of City reference from her last family, with whom she lived two years. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 138 East Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 4 till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a good shirt-maker; has no objection to the care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 196 West 20th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman a situation to do chamberwork and washing in a private family; understands fluting, and has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the fancy store No. 373 6th-av., one door from 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 258 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do waiting; no objection to children; the best of City reference as to character and capability; has lived for the last eight years in one family. Call at No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room. To be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or general housework in a genteel family; she is an excellent laundress, also a good plain cook and baker; has no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a nice place; she has good reference. Call at No. 147 East 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, respectable young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to assist in washing and ironing, or do plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or cooking in a small private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing; no objection to the housework of a small family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 99 12th-st., first house from 3d-av., basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED. A situation, by a genteel young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 95 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, with best City reference, a situation as chambermaid, waitress, child's nurse, or will do general housework. Can be seen at No. 170 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 286 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting, and is considered a beautiful ironer; the best of references given. Call, for two days, at No. 65 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LADY'S MAID, &c.—A lady wishes to obtain good situations for two Protestant girls, who have lived with her; one as chambermaid or waitress, the other as lady's maid and seamstress or to take care of a sick lady. Apply this week at No. 84 East 10th-st., near University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference that can be given from her last place. Call at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, or to take care of children; she understands her business in either capacity; she is willing to make herself generally useful, and has the best of City references. Apply at No 200 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situations wanted by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or is willing to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 264 East 9th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 116 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady, who is about leaving the country, wishes to procure a good situation for her chambermaid and waitress, who has lived with her two years. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 179 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has two years and six months reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 190 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young Irish girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, and will do either fine washing or fine sewing. Call at No. 552 2d-av., corner 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 339 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR AS LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation by a young woman; no objection to do general housework in a small private family; has best of City reference. Apply at No 82 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived with some of the best families, and can produce the best City reference as to her character and capabilities; has 9 years' experience; no objection to go to the country, if required. Call or address, for 3 days, to No. 155 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to do general housework in a small private family; understands her business perfectly well; would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 426 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTAble woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, bread and all other kinds of baking, and will assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen at her employer's until engaged, at No. 198 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Would go to Boston if required.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; understands milk and butter; thoroughly competent in her business; first-class references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 212 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; can do all kinds of American cooking; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, also pies, puddings and pastry; is willing and obliging; would have no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. Good testimonials can be had. Can be seen for two days, at No 359 6th-av., second floor, first door from 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; best of City and Country references; wages $12 per month. Call at No. 97 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place, for two days, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds pastry and is a first-rate baker of bread, or would do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; can give good City references. Apply at No. 128 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a first-class cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches; has lived in several of the first families in this City. The best reference given. Call, or address No. 168 3d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; or would do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; no objections to the country. Call at No. 63 Perry-st., in the rear, last house, second floor.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUAtion in a private family; understands soups and meats; makes good desserts and pastry; also good bread and cakes; will assist in the washing if required. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable Protestant young woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; has high recommendations. Apply at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook and bake in a small family; will assist with washing and ironing; can produce City reference. Call for two days at No. 334 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business; can make good bread and pastry; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; fully understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 106 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City references can be given as to character and capability. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 220 West 14th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Call at No. 89 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Call or address No. 78 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as laundress; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS COOK; understands her business in all its branches; good bread, biscuit and pastry baker; best of City reference. Apply at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook; is a first-rate cook and a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 184 West 33d-st. for 2 days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; French cooking, all kinds of pastry, and is an excellent baker; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 525 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as first-class cook; will assist in washing and ironing; best references; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 308 4th-av., in the millinery store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Call at or address No. 63 28th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a person who thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of references; has no objection to assist with the washing. Call at No. 192 7th-av., corner 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; can give best of City reference. Call or address No 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook in a private family, can take entire charge of the kitchen. City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 6 Charlton-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST class English Protestant cook in a private family. Best of City references will be produced. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 96 West 29th-st. To be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl a situation as good plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No 505 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor, front room. Or as nurse and seamstress.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, or can fill the place of laundress; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 80 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands cooking in all its branches, can give good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, by a very respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, she thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended from her present place. Apply at No 79 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITUATIONS BY two young women, with best of City references, would prefer places together, in the City or country. Apply at No 207 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small family, is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer, is willing and obliging, has the best of City reference, if required; a home more of an object than wages. Call at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen at No 224 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable young women, Protestants, want situations—one as good plain cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objections to the country. Call at No. 153 East 25th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two sisters, one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to do plain sewing; best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Apply at No 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable Protestant girls, situations, one as excellent cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, the best City reference given. Can be seen at No 120 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook or chambermaid, or to take care of children, having lived six years in her last place. Apply at No. 138 7th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as good plain cook and laundress, or would do general housework; is willing and obliging, and can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, second floor, between Concord and Nassau sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress; would do general housework in a private family; has two years' City reference. Call at No 126 West 26th-st., second floor, back room for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a young woman a situation as good plain cook or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No 163 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, can produce ten years' City reference. Call for two days at No 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress, best of City reference can be given. Call at No 4 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions, by two respectable girls, the one as cook, the other as first-class waitress, both understand their business perfectly, have the best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No 105 East 10th-st., between University-place and Broadway.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY of the highest respectability, would like to get a situation in a family, as housekeeper; she understands domestic economy practically, would not object to a widower's family, with children, and would also offer her services for taking charge of their wardrobe, as she understands all kinds of sewing, references exchanged. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Station D, P O.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, understands all kinds of up-stairs work, is kind to children, is a good sewer and not afraid of work. Call, for two days, at No 322 7th-av., Room No 16.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION for general housework by a Protestant young woman; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No 127 Amity-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a Scotch Protestant to do general housework in a small family, wants to take a small, smart girl, 9 years old, with her, good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or chamberwork, and assist in the washing or take care of children. Call or address, at 248 7th-av., corner of 26th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman, as houseworker in a small private family. No objection to country. City references. Call at No 61 East Houston-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A REspectable young woman wants a situation in a private family to do general housework; an excellent washer and ironer; good baker. Has city references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 East 25th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid by a young woman fully competent; is a good hair-dresser and dressmaker; speaks French, English and German; best City references given. Apply at No. 204 Wooster-st., at Mr Queene's.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted as lady's maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery cut and fit for children; would wish to travel with a lady; no objection to wait on grown children; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 36 West 13th st., top floor, near 6th av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; is fully competent to do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in some of the best families in the City. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 7th-av., third floor, back room, between 25th and 26th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS WISHES a situation; she is fully competent in the doing up of ladies' and gentlemen's linens, also French fluting. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 195 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a first-rate laundress; understands French fluting and crimping; best of City reference. Apply at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts, second floor, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as laundress, or would have no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 149 East 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a genteel family as laundress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Understands her business perfectly. Best of City reference. Call at No. 103 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, a situation as experienced nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from birth, and bring it up by hand; is willing and obliging; is a good nurse for invalids, and is a good seamstress; no objection to travel and be generally useful; has lived 14 years in that capacity in the most respectable City families; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 96 West 40th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant English woman as nurse, she is well experienced in the care of young children, can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by the bottle if required, can do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Call or address, for two days, No 16 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Best of City reference.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl a situation as nurse, and to do sewing or light chamberwork and take care of children; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived ten years as nurse; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 160 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A WOMAN ACCUSTOMED TO THE care of children, wants a situation; is a good plain sewer; can take charge of an infant or invalid lady, or would do light chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as nurse, can take care of a baby from its birth, can do plain sewing or chamberwork; has no objection to go a short way in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No 308 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts, in the millinery-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and assist with the fine washing and ironing. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 63 2d-av., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young married woman, who has just lost her infant, as nurse, has an abundance of milk; healthy and strong; is furnished with her physician's recommendation. Call for a week at No. 23 University-place.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young Protestant girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at No 329 East 9th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced nurse, can take care of a baby from its birth; five years' reference from her last place. No. 43 Christopher-st., opposite Waverley-place.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines, or would take a waitress's place; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; can do all kinds of plain sewing, in the neatest manner; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as nurse and is willing to assist with the chamberwork, good City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 134 East 23d-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced German young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; would travel with a family; best references. Call for two days at No 443 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor front.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress, she understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No 141 West 29th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objections to chamberwork, or to go in the country; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a respectable young woman. Inquire at No. 33 East 20th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a competent young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has been accustomed to the care of young children. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 63 West 32d-st., a few doors from 6th-av., where the best of references can be given.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress: one that is capable of taking the entire care of children. Can be seen at No. 4 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts. Best of reference.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or children's nurse and seamstress; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 195 East 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGlish Protestant, with good references, wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. Wyckoff's, dressmaker, No. 271 6th-av., corner 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROtestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Has the best of City reference. Call, or address, for two days, at No. 201 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress. Has the best of City reference; is willing to go in the country. Call at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress and to do up-stair work; she has good City reference. Apply at No. 61 32d-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, best references. Address C. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; perfectly understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies and children's plain dresses; no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or to see to growing children; the best of City reference furnished from her last place, No. 202 Bleecker-st., corner of Cottage place; can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress wanted by a competent person; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, would wait on young ladies or grown children, or do chamberwork and sewing. Has City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 267 Mulberry-st., near Prince.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS to procure employment for a respectable, trustworthy young woman, she is a thorough seamstress, understands boys' clothing, and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; she would be found a very useful and desirable person to any family requiring her services. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; is good at ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of sewing; has no objection to do a little light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 182 7th-av., up two pair of stairs, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel; can operate on a sewing machine; best City references; can be seen at her present employer's until engaged. Call at 68 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl—a dressmaker—wishes a situation as seamstress; would be willing to do chamberwork; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is a very neat worker; can be highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 9 Washington-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; is a good shirt-maker; can embroider linen and flannel, is willing to be useful. Call in the fancy store, No 505 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.; either city or country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, and cut and fit ladies' morning dresses. Can be seen for two days at 18 East 13th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a German Protestant, as first-class seamstress in a private American family; best reference. Call at No. 105 avenue A, near corner 7th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies clothes; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 21 Amity-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and boys' clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing, or would do light chamberwork, or assist in taking care of growing children; the best of references can be given. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, as seamstress or chambermaid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dress, and do all kinds of family sewing, or would assist in the care of children; can operate on the machine; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 191 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or will assist in chamberwork; she can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and can give four years' reference. Apply at No. 595 3d-av., near 41st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, OR TO WAIT ON A LADY.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 206 16th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable girl, as seamstress and to take care of a child; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 47th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY REspectable Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; no objection to assist in chamberwork: she perfectly understands her business; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; can give the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 143 East 35th-st., Room No. 3, first floor.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a servant whose services she no longer needs; she cheerfully recommends her as a good waitress and chambermaid; she is good tempered and faithful. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 384 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; can be highly recommended from her present situation. Call at No. 40 East 12th-st. for two days.

AN EXCELLENT PROTESTANT SWISS woman, speaking both English and French, desires to return to Europe with a family who may need her services; references good. Apply at No. 5 East 34th-st., near 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe is desirous of obtaining situations for three competent young women, as cook, chambermaid and waitress—all having lived in his family a number of years. Apply for three days at No. 12 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, the work of a few private families, by the day, or would take a situation as seamstress; thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 69 Houston-st., corner of Elizabeth-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN girl, 16 years old; can attend a store; will take care of children, or do waiting; greatly desires a good home. Apply at No. 157 Madison-av.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!! —Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families both in this country and in England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objection to any part of the country. Call or address B. B., at No. 134 8th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, a Protestant, and who is competent in every respect to suit a first-class family; can produce the most undoubted testimonials from his last place, where he has lived for a number of years in this City. Apply to, or address, Mr. LOWRY, Saddler, No. 932 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him to know his business, and is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman, in the City or country; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of reference. Direct to M. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE, RESPECTABLE colored man wishes a situation as coachman. Can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 50 4th-av., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man, a situation as coachman; has good City reference. Call, or address COACHMAN, No. 619 6th-av. N. B.—No objection to the country.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable married man; no incumbrance; understands the care and management of horses well; is a steady driver; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has three years' reference. Can be seen at No. 259 7th-av., fourth floor, front room, or address M. B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant man as coachman and groom; one who understands his business perfectly and can be well recommended by his last employer; is trustworthy and faithful, as his references will testify. Best of City reference given. Address R. W.C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR TEAMSTER.—AN ACtive and intelligent young man is anxious to procure a situation; is a careful and judicious driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; can plow, &c.; can milk, manage stock; is willing to make himself generally useful; seven years' reference. Call at No. 509 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a single young man, as gardener, who has a perfect knowledge of fruits, flowers and vegetables, especially grapes; also, understands the growing of pineapples, the laying out of gentlemen's places, and gardening in general; the very best reference given. Address T. D., No. 182 East 12th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a German, a situation as gardener; has a thorough knowledge of his business; has had many years experience in this country; can give the best of references. Apply at or address GARDENER, Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address S. A., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—OPEN FOR engagement, either this Fall or by Spring, a man of long practical experience, now head gardener and farmer on a first-class place near this City; wife takes charge of dairy, poultry, &c., &c.; no incumbrance. For particulars apply, or address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a single young man, who understands his business; is not afraid of work; has the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be willing and obliging; no objection to City or country. Can be seen, or address J. M., for two days, No. 820 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., in the real estate office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady, active, sober man; has the best of City reference; has no objection to a private boarding-house, or going to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., or at No. 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant boy in a private family as waiter, and to make himself generally useful; good City reference from his last employer. Inquire, for two days, at No. 69 West 30th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a man lately arrived from the old country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Good reference given. Is a Protestant. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANLED, BY A COLORED MAN, a situation as waiter in a boarding-house; is a first-class waiter. Can be seen at No. 66 Grand-st., back room, first floor.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS old, in a weekly newspaper office, to run errands and make himself generally useful; wages the first six months, $2 50 per week. Address M., Box No. 2,137 New-York Post-office.

AMANUENSIS WANTED.—A NEAT AND rapid penman and correct speller may obtain employment by addressing, in handwriting, S. P., Union-square Post-office.

HANDS WANTED TO MAKE INFANTRY Overcoats, jackets and pants. Extra prices given. Apply to J. C. NOE, No. 338 Broadway.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced person wishes to take a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; can do clothes in good order and on reasonable terms; or would go out by the day two days in the week; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, the washing of a small private family, or two or three gentlemen. Inquire at No. 122 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., 3d floor, back room.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)

NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE FOR $50, DRAWN BY MARGARET WEBBER, dated about Sept. 23, for three months, payable to the order of Isaac B. Hammone, and indorsed by him. All parties are warned against negotiating the above note, as payment has been stopped on same.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—ANY ONE having one-third or one-half of a lot advantageously situated, and which will be sold a bargain, may address WHEATON, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms, having gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c., can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms for two persons $8 to $14 per week, according to rooms required. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURnished parlor on the first floor, and an entire second floor, to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen. Also, a room with bedroom adjoining, on the third floor. References given and required. Apply at 53 West 12th-st.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING RECENTLY leased the handsomely furnished house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, will let a choice of rooms with board to persons desiring first-class accommodations.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, furnished, can be obtained, with board, with a private family, at No. 94 West [illegible]-st., by a gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a parlor floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table; corner house, with side windows, good view and airy; references exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

BOARDING.—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TO LET, with board, a large parlor and bed-room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 102 Henry-st.; reference required.

BOARDING.—NO. 79 EAST 16TH-ST., IN A PRIvate family; the second floor, for a family or single gentlemen, near St. George's Church. The best of reference given and required.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant room on second floor of house No. 75 Amity-st. Family private. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, can be obtained at No. 37 West 18th-st.; also, small rooms for single gentlemen. House first class, and recently renovated.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board, in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 16 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARDING—NO. 74 FIFTH-AVENUE; THE entire second floor for families, with private table, if preferred; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN MAY BE HAD WITH a private family, for a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen, in a house of modern construction and improvements, convenient to the churches and ferries. The situation is desirable. Address, with real name and place of business, J. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms on the second story and board, with a small private family; a liberal table and all the comforts of home guaranteed. Apply at No. 382 Carlton-av., brown front, between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn; references exchanged.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH-ST. —An entire second floor, or the front parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and a private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor; also, one hall bedroom, suitable for a single gentleman, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms suitable for a family to let with board; the house is pleasantly located, convenient to either Wall-st. or Fulton ferries. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A LARGE AND A small room, handsomely furnished, to let with board to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at 51 Columbia-st.

BOARD ON THE HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, in a genteel private family, residing in Henry-st., convenient to South and Wall-st. Ferries. Address immediately Mrs. J. WELLS, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and wife, or a bachelor, can obtain a pleasant extension room on parlor floor, newly furnished, in a delightful situation; private house, where there are a few select boarders. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Price, $16 a week. Apply at No. 90 1st-place, Brooklyn.

PRIVATE BOARD.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen wishing an elegantly furnished parlor and bedroom, with or without partial board, can be accommodated in a highly respectable private family. The house contains bath-room and every other desirable convenience, and is one of the finest located on Lexington-av. None but responsible parties and those willing to pay liberally for a first-class comfortable residence need apply. The best references can be given and will be required. Address E R B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE family, or where there are but few boarders, well furnished rooms on the second floor, with all the modern improvements, for two gentlemen and their wives, for the Winter. Location west of Broadway preferred. Terms not to exceed $90 per month, including gas, fire, &c. Address Box No. 938 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARLOR ON SECOND floor front room, with bed-room attached, wanted, with board, by a young gentleman, with wife, infant, and servant; $60 per month will be paid, including gas and fire; private family preferred, house must be located between 14th and 25th sts.; best reference given and required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 1,063 New-York Post-office.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF DECORATED rooms (unfurnished) can be had by a family wishing a liberal private table and the privilege of entertaining their friends the same as in their own home. The house is on Murray Hill, large, and in a fine neighborhood, a private stable in the immediate neighborhood. Address, with real name, S. S. D., care of Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

NO. 37 WEST THIRTIETH-STREET.—One or two select families, and two or three gentlemen of the first respectability, can be accommodated with suites or single rooms; also, a beautiful suite of parlors on the first floor, with private table if required—in one of the most delightful locations, situated between Broadway and 5th-av. Table first-class. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED FROM THE 1ST OF November, in a private family for a gentleman and wife, four children and nurse. A second floor, with four unfurnished rooms would give the desired accommodations. Preference will be given to a locality in the vicinity of 4th-av., and not much above 14th-st. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,619 Post-office.

MURRAY HILL.—A PARTY OF RESPECTAbility, either a small family or one or two gentlemen desiring first-class accommodations, can obtain a suite of elegantly furnished rooms with a private family. A private table if required; exclusive use of bath-room, &c. Address, with real name, LANE, Station D., Bible-house.

FRENCH BOARD.—A FAMILY OF ADULTS, or a few single gentlemen, desirous of first-class accommodations, with board, in the best style, can be suited in a private family occupying a modern house, at No 47 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Best of references given and required.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD and nurse, desire three rooms and board in Brooklyn, on the Heights, in a private family, where no other boarders are taken and have gas, bath, &c. Prompt pay and permanent occupants may be had. Address H W M., Box No. 3,636 New-York Post-office.

**HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE desire board (breakfast and tea, or late dinner for gentleman,) in a private family, above Eighth-st., and in a desirable locality; a pleasant home, rather than sumptuous living, preferred. Address, stating location, accommodation and terms, WALL-ST., Box 180 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A LADY, OCCUPYING A handsome house in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will take four or five gentlemen into her family. Pleasant rooms, with breakfast and tea, will be furnished, on moderate terms. The best of references given and required. Address S. A., Box No. 2,020 Post-office.

46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs. A French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting-room and two bedrooms to let, together or separate, with or without board. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Convenient to cars and stages.

GRAMMERCY PARK—NO. 80 EAST 21ST-ST. —To let, a suite of furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for a family of respectability, with private table if desired; house first-class; beautifully located; one door from Lexington-av.

BOARD WANTED.—ANY RESPECTABLE PRIvate family living below Canal-st. and east of the Bowery, who would take a gentleman and wife to board, may address as below. The best of reference will be given and required. HILDRETH, Box No 119 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS to single gentlemen, with or without partial board; also, a room suitable for an artist, in a private house, convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY.—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for a gentleman and wife; also, a room for a single gentleman. References exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

THE ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, AND more room if required, will be let to a family of adults or to gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at No. 58 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family for self and wife, below 23d-st., and on west side. Terms, including fire and gas, must be moderate. Address HOME, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, (or a gentleman and wife,) wish to obtain board in a Unitarian private family, and who entertain Union principles. Address H. P., Box 1,448 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in suites or separately, to let, with board, at moderate terms, in a desirable location, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WISHES to let a suite of furnished rooms, on first and second floors, together or separately, with private table—house first-class—at No. 54 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING—NO. 12 LAMARTINE-PLACE, 29TH-st, between 8th and 9th avs. A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a front room on the 3d floor, handsomely furnished, or unfurnished; terms moderate, to suit the times.

BROOKLYN.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily.—Two or three rooms on second floor, with full or partial board, to those who desire the comforts of a home, and are willing to pay a fair price. Apply at No. 167 Livingston-st., two blocks from City Hall.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A GENtleman and wife, and two single gentlemen; also, a young lady, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on second floor, at No. 38 South 9th-st.; house contains gas. Terms moderate.

TO LET.—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT AND back rooms, on first floor, to let to single gentlemen, in a private house containing all modern improvements, gas, bath, marble basins, &c.; desirable location and easy of access by cars and stages. Terms to suit the times. Apply at No. 145 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., high-stoop house.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE GROWN persons, the second floor of a house, where no other lodgers are or will be taken, between 10th and 24th sts., near Broadway. Private table. Address LODGER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AT NO. 221 EAST 30TH-ST.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 11th inst., (postponed from Tuesday on account of the storm,) at 10½ o'clock, at the above house, a large assortment of fine household furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood suite of parlor furniture, covered in satin brocatel; Brussels carpets throughout the house, rosewood etagere, rosewood centre table, lace curtains, elegant bronze clock and figures, corner stand, chandeliers and gas fixtures throughout the house, extension table, dining chairs, cut glass, china, &c.; cutlery, plated ware, mahogany and enameled bedroom suites, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., first quality curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, table linen, sheets, blankets, &c., refrigerator and the usual variety of kitchen furniture.

ALSO,

An elegant barometer, made by Frodsham.

An aneroide barometer, made by Frodsham.

One pocket compass

N. B.—Should the weather prove stormy, the sale will be postponed until FRIDAY, the 11th inst.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, including many *guaranteed* originals, bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found:

TWO LANDSCAPES, WITH SHEEP, by VAN SEVERDONCK.

WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.

TWO INTERIORS, by SCHERMERS.

MARINE, by SCHAEP.

THE TOILET OF VENUS, by BOUCHER.

And many other fine paintings. The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues. The attention of those in want of fine paintings is requested to this sale, as it will be peremptory, without reserve.

LOCKWOOD BROTHERS & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers—No. 28 Murray-st. and No. 33 Warren-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RIBBONS, SILKS AND FLOWERS.

Broché and Chenille Shawls and Scarfs,

Paris-made Neck-ties,

Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

Together with a full assortment of

Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

Hosiery and Knit Goods.

Also,

20 Cases Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Moran and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respectively, in causes depending in chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, as Grantees in trust and Trustees in one of the several Deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $500,000, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way thereof, the road bed thereof, the superstructure of all sorts thereon, its water and other station-houses and shops, and the land and ground connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used therein and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road or the track and superstructure aforesaid; all turn-tables; all depots and buildings, and fixtures, and structures of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of timber, lumber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies, severally, together with all corporate franchises of said Company and of the said original Companies severally, including the right and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as a Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the liens of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims on account of capital stock, but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money thereof not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, depot grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER,
JOHN FERGUSON,
Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, the following hypothecated Bonds:

84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.

108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.

40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $200 each.

All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, elegant rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, mahogany marble-top commodes, black walnut bedsteads, oak extension dining-tables, hair mattresses, mahogany marble-top washstands, lace curtains and cornices, black walnut cane-seat chairs, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, OCT. 12, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at salesroom, No 35 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of carpets, mattresses, beds, bedding, parlor-suites, mirrors, chamber furniture, dining-room ditto, bookcases, bureaus, bedsteads, and washstands. Also, fine 7-octave piano-forte. Particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. The sale comprises a choice assortment from Mr. Louis Menaud, Albany, N Y., viz.: Camelias, Azeleas, Heaths, Ferns, Double Chinese Primroses, &c., &c., all in fine order.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., on account of whom it may concern, 500 blue and gray blankets, in good order.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets, mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE TO COMMENCE HOUSEKEEPING.—The furniture of a neatly-furnished small house for sale cheap, and house to let. Apply to JULIUS BROWN, Real Estate Agent, No. 271 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

CUT CHAMPAGNES, GOBLETS AND WINES, $1 a dozen, at HADLEY'S, Cooper Institute and No. 171 8th-av.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by checks, supplied by return mail.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*

THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.

A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
FOR 7 AND 3-10TH TREASURY NOTES.
Office of READ, DREXEL & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. G. READ, Government Agent.

HEMINWAY, ZORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, OR ON TIME,
Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the BOARD OF BROKERS, on commission exclusively.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, OCT. 9, 1861.—The Commercial Bank of Saratoga Springs has this day filed in this Department a notice that, on and after the 1st day of November, proximo, its circulating notes will be redeemed by the Albany City Bank, its present redeeming agent, at the legal rate of one-fourth of one per cent., instead of at par as heretofore.

H. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.
CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1862.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 30th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing rations to the U. S. Marines, at the following stations, during the year 1862, viz.:

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire;
Charlestown, Massachusetts;
Brooklyn, Long Island, New-York;
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Washington, District Columbia.

Each ration to consist of three-quarters of a pound of mess pork, or bacon; or one-and-a-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread, made of extra superfine flour, or in lieu thereof twenty-two ounces of extra superfine flour; or one pound of hard bread, at the option of the Government; and at the rate of eight quarts of best white beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice; ten pounds of good coffee, or in lieu thereof one-and-a-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of good New-Orleans sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one-and-a-fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one-and-a-half pounds of good hard-dipped tallow candles; four pounds of good hard, brown soap; two quarts of salt; and one hundred and fifty-six pounds of potatoes, to each hundred rations.

The increased allowance of four ounces of flour or bread, and the allowance of potatoes, as above provided, will cease, at the termination of the present insurrection, and the ration be as provided by law and regulations, on the 1st of July, 1861.

The beef shall be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single ration; and shall consist of the best and most choice pieces of the carcass, the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork; and the groceries to be of the best quality of kinds named.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of —— and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
Witness: C. D., Guarantor.
E. F.
1862.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

G. H.

(*To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.*)

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

(Newspapers authorized to publish the above, will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.)

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1862," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Oct., 17, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot between 10th and 11th avs., and 41st and 44th sts., for Hose Company No. 12.

One lot between 3d and 6th avs., and 14th and 22d sts., for Hose Company No. 29.

One lot between Broadway and 7th-av., and 27th and 30th sts., for Hose Company No. 37.

One lot between 2d and Lexington avs., and 26th and 29th sts., for Hose Company No. 39.

One lot between Hudson, Greenwich, Canal and Spring sts., for Hose Company No. 41.

One lot between 80th and 90th sts., within 150 feet east or west of 3d-av., for Hook and Ladder Company No. 10.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

INGOT COPPER, &c.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROPOSALS for Copper, &c.," will be received at this office until TUESDAY NEXT, the 15th inst, at 12 o'clock noon, for

21,000 lbs. Ingot Copper.
3,000 lbs. Banca Tin.
1,000 lbs. Slab Zinc.
10 boxes XXD Tin, 12⅛x17.

To be delivered by the 1st of November next, at the Navy-yard at Washington, subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the yard. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 51, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Amnon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, JR., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, September 21, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROPOSALS for Indian Goods," (class 1, 2 or 3, as the case may be, to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 15th day of October next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Cloths and Dry Goods.

2,000 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
2,500 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
800 pairs 1½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 38 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
500 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
300 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac blankets to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
300 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
250 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
250 pairs 1-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
600 pairs 3-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
600 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3½-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
200 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
500 pairs 3-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
400 pairs 2½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
250 pairs 2-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200 pairs 1½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
150 pairs 1-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
4,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
500 do. do. green cloth.
2,600 do. gray list blue cloth.
2,000 do. saved list blue cloth.
1,500 do. do. scarlet cloth.
1,000 do. do. green cloth.
100 pounds worsted yarn, (3-fold.)
100 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs.
100 do. fancy cotton do. do.
50 do. black silk do. do.
100 do. 8-4 cotton shawls.
100 do. 6-4 do. do.
50 do. 4-4 do. do.
100 do. 8-4 woolen do.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
50 gross worsted gartering.
40,000 yards calico.
25,000 do. Merrimac calico.
7,500 do. Turkey red calico.
20,000 do. blue drilling.
10,000 do. osnaburgs.
7,500 do. brown drilling.
5,000 do. Georgia stripes.
5,000 do. blue denims.
8,000 do. cottonade.
12,500 do. bed ticking.
5,000 do. Kentucky jeans.
1,500 do. satinets.
10,000 do. plaid linseys.
2,500 do. bleached shirting.
15,000 do. domestic shirting, unbleached.
10,000 do. do. sheeting, do.
3,000 do. bleached do.
10,000 do. brown cotton duck.
10,000 do. checks, stripes and plaids.
2,000 do. flannels, assorted.
1,000 pounds cotton thread.
1,000 do. brown gilling twine, No. 38.
800 do. cotton maitre.
1,500 twilled flannel shirts.
1,500 calico shirts.
200 dozen hickory shirts.
100 do. Madras handkerchiefs.

CLASS No. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

175 frock-coats, indigo blue broadcloth.
175 pantaloons, do. do.
50 indigo blue Mackinac blanket capotes.
175 blue satinet coats.
175 do. do. pantaloons.
75 cadet-mixed satinet coats.
75 do. do. pantaloons.
275 gray satinet coats, (sack.)
275 do. pantaloons.
275 do. vests.

CLASS No. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

4,000 pounds brass kettles.
400 tin kettles, (5 sizes.)
125 nests Japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
275 camp kettles, (3 sizes.)
175 dozen 2-quart tin pans.
150 do. 3-quart tin pans.
20 do. 6-quart do.
375 do. tin cups.
100 do. squaw awls.
70 do. fish hooks.
200 do. fish lines.
750 gross needles, assorted.
275 dozen coarse tooth combs.
75 do. fine tooth combs.
50 do. scissors.
200 do. shears.
25 do. grubbing hoes.
35 do. weeding hoes.
150 drawing knives, 10 inches.
50 hand-saws.
100 dozen hand-saw files, 4½ inches.
5 do. shovels.
25 do. spades.
750 short handle fry-pans.
25 dozen basting spoons.
200 do. iron table spoons.
20 do. axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
100 do. half-axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
100 do. zinc mirrors.
100 do. fire steels.
100 pounds brass wire.
100 do. best Chinese vermillion.

Goods of American manufacture of the required styles and quality will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid.

The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the *third of October* next. The articles will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles.

The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading.

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement therefor, dated 21st September, 1861, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the first day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1862 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and, if this proposal be accepted, (here insert the words, 'in whole or in part' if more than one class be proposed for, I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 21st September, 1861; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform, in all particulars, to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

CHARLES E. MIX, Acting Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!
PURIFY YOUR BREATH!
STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!
SPALDING'S
THROAT CONFECTIONS,
ARE
GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.
GENTLEMEN CARRY
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
CHILDREN CRY FOR
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO. No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH........SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
CITY OF WASHINGTON........SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
ETNA........SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin........$75	Steerage........$30
First Cabin to London....80	Steerage to London........33
First Cabin to Paris....85	Steerage to Paris........38
First Cabin to Hamburg. 85	Steerage to Hamburg........35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.

On MONDAY........Oct. 14	On TUESDAY........Dec. 10
On MONDAY........Nov. 11	On TUESDAY........Jan. 7

Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY A. W. KENNEDY, Notary, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.

PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.

au30-law6mF

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
THIRD AND FOURTH NIGHT OF
THE COMBINATION PROGRAMME.

As the artists of the Opera now in New-York—having accepted engagements for Havana and Europe—will shortly leave the country, arrangements have been made for

TWO GALA NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA,

Which will be given prior to their departure, on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, and MONDAY, Oct. 21, as

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFITS TO MR. ULLMANN.

In consequence of the necessary preparations for these gala nights, and a previous engagement contracted with the American Academy of Music of Philadelphia, Mr. HERRMANN'S performances in New-York will

CLOSE ON WEDNESDAY OF NEXT WEEK.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
THIRD AND FOURTH NIGHTS OF
THE COMBINATION PROGRAMME.

To partially satisfy the demands of many for an entire repetition of the Inauguratory and Comic Programmes, which, in consequence of Herrmann's approaching departure for Philadelphia, it is impossible to do,

THE COMBINATION PROGRAMME

has been arranged as the THIRD and LAST of Herrmann's repertoire, which will contain

A.—The four most remarkable pieces of
THE INAUGURATORY PROGRAMME.
1. The Flying Cards. 2. Two Rabbits changed into one.
3. The Torn Handkerchief. 4. The Pigeons in a Bottle.

B.—The four most remarkable pieces of
THE COMIC PROGRAMME.
1. The Canary Birds. 3. The Magic Rings.
3. The Duster. 4. The Traveling Dollars.

C.—Four of his greatest and most wonderful pieces, never before exhibited in New-York:
1. The Bowls of Fire and Fishes. 2. The Awkward Servant.
3. The Vaucanson Ducks. 4. The three Balls.

Admission 50 cents. Amphitheatre 25 cents.
Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Orchestra stalls $1.
Box office, Academy of Music; Sibell's, and C. Breusing's.

NOTICE.—The increasing demand for reserved seats induces the manager to request those wishing to avoid disappointment to secure their seats during the day, which can be done three days in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY NEXT, Oct. 12,
THE FIRST MATINEE
ever given in Brooklyn.
HERRMANN'S
Second appearance in Brooklyn.
Doors open at 12; Matinée to commence at 1.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
As usual at the Matinées, there will be
NO RESERVED SEATS. NO RESERVED SEATS.
NO RESERVED SEATS. NO RESERVED SEATS.
CHILDREN TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
CHILDREN TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The sale of tickets will commence on Thursday at the Academy of Music, and at Sibell's, in Wall-st.

Tickets may likewise be had at the Music Stores of Rose's, in Atlantic-st., and Pray's, in Fulton-st.

Mr. Ullmann respectfully informs the citizens of Brooklyn that the very numerous requests he has received to introduce there, too,

THE FASHIONABLE MATINEE,

as he has done in New-York, for the first time, in the year 1857, have induced him to give,

ON SATURDAY NEXT, OCT. 12,
THE FIRST MATINEE
ever given in Brooklyn, when
MR. HERRMANN
will give
HIS FIRST AND MOST POSITIVELY
ONLY MATINEE, ONLY MATINEE,
ONLY MATINEE, ONLY MATINEE,
being his second appearance in Brooklyn.

Tickets 50 cents to all parts. No reserved seats. Children 25 cents.

WALLACK'S,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 13TH-ST.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Boxes and Parquet, 50 cents; Private Boxes for seven persons, $7; Orchestra stalls, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

LAST NIGHTS
OF
THE NEW PRESIDENT.
Tom Taylor's new Comedy, which will be acted
THIS EVENING.
CHARACTERS BY

Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Young, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Norton, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Browne, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss M. Henriques, Miss Crocker, Miss Miller, Mrs. Reeves, and Miss Carman.

A NEW DRAMA
Of peculiar construction and extraordinary
SPECTACULAR EFFECTS
Bringing into action the
GREAT AND NOVEL STAGE RESOURCES
Of this theatre, is in preparation.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—NO. 585 BROADWAY.—Immense success of the magnificent Pantomime of the MAGIC LAUREL. MAGIC LAUREL.
New scenery, new dresses, machinery and properties.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK—LAURA.
Wednesday, Oct. 2, 2:45 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, 7:15 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 3, 2:45 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 4, 2:45 P. M.	Wednesday Oct. 2, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 5, 3:20 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 3, 7:20 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 8, 8, A. M.	Friday, Oct. 4, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 9, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Oct. 5, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 7, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 8, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2:40 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 9, 11½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 10, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 16, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 2:45 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 17, 7:20 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 3:20 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 7½ A. M.
	Saturday, Oct. 19, 7½ A. M.
	Monday, Oct. 21, 7½ A. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING BY RAILroad with Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, Westport, Southport, Fairfield, &c. The fast steamer ALICE PRICE leaves daily at 2 o'clock, from Catharine Market-slip. Fare 50 cents. Leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, OCT. 1 steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos, every AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:

7:15 A. M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A. M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.

LEAVE FLUSHING:

6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.

Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by James'-slip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.

N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syossett; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.

New route *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY,

DICKENS
GREAT
EXPECTATIONS

Crowded and delighted audiences, both afternoon and evening. This great drama is received with perfect enthusiasm, and will be repeated THIS and EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

Who will pay 50 cents and a dollar to see inferior plays, when they can witness this magnificent Drama, and see all the superb novelties of the Museum besides, for 25 cents?

POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE as it is, it will be continued but a short time, as it must give place to other dramatic novelties.

During each performance Miss DORA DAWRON, the great DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST, appears in her admired DOUBLE-VOICED DUET.

The following unparalleled combination of living Novelties and Curiosities may be seen at all hours:

A MONSTER ELEPHANT TURTLE,
from the Galipagos Islands.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR,
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
GRAND AQUARIAL GARDENS,
filled with living fish from every river and sea, and to which is constantly being added many new varieties.
30 LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
HAPPY FAMILY, and near a million curiosities from every part of the world.

Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

TWO LIVING WHALES AT JONES' Woods, East River, and 65th-st. Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
AND
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Will be presented the
HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
THREE-ACT
UNION BURLESQUE,
The
SEVEN SONS,
With its
BRILLIANT SCENERY,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
EXQUISITE MUSIC.

And a cast combining the whole strength of the company.

Doors open at 6¾, commence at 7¼ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING
Will be presented the Comedy of
THE CUP AND THE LIP,
By MARIA GRACE WALCOT,
With a powerful cast.

WINTER GARDEN.
BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES WALCOT, JR.,
and sixth night of the new and brilliant comedy of
THE CUP AND THE LIP,
with its admirable cast and beautiful appointments.
SATURDAY, Oct. 12,
Mr. WALCOT, Sen.........as.........Isidore
THE CUSTOM-HOUSE CLERK.
Celestin, his son.........Mr. CHARLES WALCOT, Jr.
Box-book now open.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.
PALACE GARDEN, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.
GRAND MATINEE THIS DAY.
Something new for ladies and juveniles.
GRAND ASCENSION BY THE INFANT BLONDIN,
Both AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
First appearance of the celebrated
CAROLLE FAMILY.
MME. TOURNAIRE, THE CONRAD BROTHERS,
THREE GREAT CLOWNS, EATON STONE,
The Buffaloes and Elks and all this model Circus Troupe, the best in the world.
Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.—THE Parisian Cabinet of Wonders and Anatomy, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. The wonders of the world and beauties of nature, hitherto hidden, now revealed! Showing that the handicraft of man follows on the heels of Nature. Wonders of the brain and *pons varoli*, where the seat of the mind or soul is supposed to be. Wonders of the five senses—seeing, hearing, smelling, taste and touch. Extraordinary freaks of Nature, together with wonders from Paris, Florence, Munich and England. Wonders of Life, actually showing hidden life within life. Wonders of accouchement, wonders in hermaphrodites, wonders in obstetricy, wonders of embryology, wonders of osteology. WONDERFUL.

1,700 parts of the human body at one view, and greater wonders still in the Sepulchre, or Pathological Room!

Lectures daily, together with surprising, interesting and unprecedented experiments in chemistry.

Open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

INSTITUTE OF ART—NO. 625 BROADWAY.—At the request of numerous friends, the splendid life size PORTRAIT OF GEN. ANDERSON, painted by W. H. Powell, for the City, will be exhibited for a few days only, together with the famous Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Statuary, &c., &c. Open day and evening.

J. W. WARD, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,537 for $500; Nos. 21,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents, on the 1st day of November next.

R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—BACK TAXES.—You who desire to pay said taxes, and prevent the sale of your property on the 16th, call on the subscriber, at No. 276 Canal-st., on the 11th day of October, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

JOHN STEVENS.

CITY POLITICS.

THE GERMANS IN MOTION.

THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Convention of Delegates—Twenty-one Wards Represented.

Pursuant to an extended call, published in the German papers of this City during the past week, the Delegates selected at the Ward meetings of German residents of all parties, held on Wednesday night, assembled yesterday evening at Pythagoras Hall, on Canal-street. All the Wards, excepting the Third, were fully represented by six delegates for each, duly elected and empowered at the above-mentioned local meetings. A very large number of other respectable and active citizens, of the German tongue, also attested, by their presence, the deep interest they felt in the furtherance of the Union cause.

Men hitherto arrayed against each other politically, as Republicans, Democrats, &c., commingled freely and cordially, all animated by one sentiment, and all expressing the same views of present duty.

At 8 o'clock the large public hall in the upper part of the building was thrown open to the assembled throng, and Mr. Philip Frankenheimer, Rep., of the Eighteenth Ward, called the meeting to order.

Dr. Brugman, Rep., of the Twenty-first Ward, was made Chairman, and Mr. George F. Steinbrenner, Rep., of the Seventeenth Ward, Secretary *pro tempore*.

Upon taking the chair, Dr. Brugman briefly, but impressively urged the importance of calmness and unanimity in the discharge of the important duties undertaken by the Convention of Delegates now assembled.

The time in which they were to act was brief, the moment critical, and the experiment they were about to try important in a high degree.

It was then moved and agreed that the members of the Wards should be called aloud for the presentation of lists and credentials of delegates.

This business was rapidly concluded, and it was found that all the Wards, excepting the Third, were represented.

There was a contest of seats in the Tenth and Twenty-second Wards, which was referred to a Committee, who retired, and in a few minutes reported a harmonious arrangement, the difficulty, in each case, having arisen from mere misunderstanding.

A Committee of one from each Ward present was then appointed to report a list of officers for permanent organization, as follows:

First Ward—Michaelis, Democrat.
Second Ward—Samuel E. Tzschirner, Republican.
Third Ward—Not represented.
Fourth Ward—Lochmann, Dem.
Fifth Ward—John Vogel, Rep.
Sixth Ward—Riker, Dem.
Seventh Ward—Dulon, Rep.
Eighth Ward—Kocher, Dem.
Ninth Ward——
Tenth Ward—A. Willmann, Rep.
Eleventh Ward—Repper, Dem.
Twelfth Ward—Menges, Dem.
Thirteenth Ward—Weil Von Gernsbach, Dem.
Fourteenth Ward—Von Senden, Rep.
Fifteenth Ward—Edward Robinson, Jr., Rep.
Sixteenth Ward—Geo. Manchot, Rep.
Seventeenth Ward—Michael Gross, Dem.
Eighteenth Ward—Jung, Dem.
Nineteenth Ward—Julius Brill, Rep.
Twentieth Ward—Dittenhoefer, Rep.
Twenty-first Ward—Fuchs, Rep.
Twenty-second Ward—Wm. Seebach, Dem.

The above Committee retired for half an hour, during which an interesting address was made by Mr. Steinbrenner, in reply to an inquiry addressed to the Chair in relation to the objects of the meeting, which he declared to be the unification of the German voters of New-York City in an associated movement, without regard to former party distinctions, for the purpose of sustaining the Government of the United States in its present emergency, and likewise in the subordinate yet affiliated work of placing in State and local office men who would discharge their duties with an eye entirely to the public good.

This declaration was received with warm approbation by the audience.

The Committee was now reannounced, and through Mr. William Seebach, of the Twenty-second Ward, reported the following list of permanent officers:

President—Dr. Hieronymus Wilhelm, (Dem.) Seventeenth Ward.

First Vice-President—Hugo Wesendonck, (Rep.) Twenty-second Ward.

Second Vice-President—Dr. Rudolf Dulon, (Rep.) Tenth Ward.

First Secretary—George Manchot, (Rep.) Sixteenth Ward.

Second Secretary—John C. Friedmann, (Dem.,) Twenty-first Ward.

Treasurer—Andreas Willmann, (Dem.,) Tenth Ward.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Henry Lindenstruth, (Dem.,) First Ward.

These names were received with great satisfaction and applause, but before action had been taken upon them, the Secretary *pro tem.* announced and read the subjoined communication, at the same time stating that the Committee conveying it were waiting in an adjoining room:

To the Committee of Citizens of German Origin, at Pythagoras Hall, New-York:

Gentlemen: As the object of your organization corresponds with that of the Patriotic Union League, the undersigned was appointed a Committee to confer with you and other political organizations to perfect a union of the just and liberal element in society to secure the election of such candidates to office at the ensuing elections as will use the influence of their position to carry out the resolutions adopted at the working men's meeting of Sept. 19, the substance of which is briefly stated in the accompanying circular.

With great respect we subscribe ourselves your fellow-citizens and coworkers for the reform of abuses and the perpetuity of our National Union.

Signed, Ira B. Davis, Henry Beeny, F. C. Tucker, Charles McCarthy, B. F. Cotton, John Commerford, J. K. Ingalls, Committee.

PLATFORM OF THE PATRIOTIC UNION LEAGUE, ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

Fellow Citizens: The crisis demands that all former political distinctions should become subordinate to a patriotism that knows no party but our country.

That during the war, every friend of justice and the perpetuity of the Union should labor to elect officers that will use the influence of their position to aid the Federal Government in the most vigorous prosecution of the war that can be inaugurated, as being the most economical and humane policy of suppressing this rebellion against the constitutional authorities and rights of the people. To enact laws imposing the penalty of death upon guilty contractors or abettors of fraud against the Government. That all property of rebels be confiscated to aid in paying the expenses of this war, and lands of convicted traitors be given to our soldiers in limited quantities, so that the disaffected States or Districts may be rendered loyal without the expense or danger of a standing Army. That, in addition to the present pay of privates in the Army, the Legislature appropriate the sum of at least $7 per month, to be paid each volunteer private from this State, as an act of justice to the soldier, which would prove an economy to the public, as it would rapidly fill up the ranks, and thereby bring this rebellion to a speecy termination. And as an act of justice to the tax-payers, as well as an effective step to remove a corrupting influence from the political arena, all fee officers should be altered to that of salary, so that the fee may flow into the Public Treasury, to the relief of the people, and all lucrative salaries be reduced to comport with the spirit of the times.

All loyal citizens who wish to cast off the shackles of party leaders, and opposed to the dictation of the aristocratic bogus Union movements, that refused to admit delegates from the working classes in their Council, are invited to enroll their names upon this list, to form a subordinate League in the ———— Ward, to coöperate with other Ward organizations and the Central League, to nominate candidates for the ensuing election that will work for the realization of these measures.

After a brief discussion, the communications were laid over for future consideration and action, the Central Association not being fully organized and in operation as yet. They will probably form the subject of some debate at the next meeting of the Committee.

The list of permanent officers was now, upon motion, put to the vote, collectively, and so passed without a dissenting voice.

The President was then escorted to the Chair, and the assistant officers installed in their places.

Dr. Wilhelm, in assuming the duties of his position, said:

Gentlemen: It is with pride and pleasure, although with diffidence, that I find myself called upon to preside over your deliberations at a moment so critical to our country at large, and so important, in all respects, to the German element in this free land. I consent to assume this duty, however, with feelings of satisfaction, and a determination to exert every power I possess in their discharge, because my heart tells me that the hour has come for us not only to speak, but to act. We have walked long enough in the leading-strings of mere time-serving and self-seeking politicians. We are now summoned by every consideration that can actuate the good citizen and patriot to fling aside the trammels of party and to stand up for our country alone. As I contemplate this union of my brethren who have hitherto been divided, I feel new life thrill in my breast, and fresh blood curdle through my veins. We have assembled for the purpose of forming a united organization of the German voters of this City to sustain the Union, Constitution and laws of the American Republic in their integrity, and to aid in elevating to the offices and places of trust in the gift of the people of the State and City of New-York, such men as by their devotion to the same high principles are entitled to our admiration as patriots, and by their ability and honesty merit our respect and preference as business men and conscientious citizens. [Great applause.] This Association is intended to afford a central point around which similar associations in the different Wards may rally, and on which by whatever number of delegates they may see fit to select and send hither, they may rest. The first business incumbent upon, is to provide a programme of action and a system of organization to be adopted by the political element we represent.

This work, gentlemen, it shall be my humble duty and effort to promote, and in so doing, while I feel confident of your indulgence, I feel no less assured that you will sustain me with that ardor and energy which distinguish the people of our Fatherland, in a cause at once noble and just.

Amid prolonged and vehement acclamation, the President resumed his seat, and was followed by each of the officers elect, in brief but equally patriotic and well-timed remarks.

Upon motion of Mr. Seebach, Hon. Mr. Rusch, of Iowa, was invited to a seat at the right of the President, as a welcome and honored guest.

Mr. Rusch, upon being introduced, expressed the pleasure it afforded him to be present upon such an occasion, and hoped that in this great movement, his German fellow-citizens of New-York would regard his little State of Iowa as their Twenty-third Ward, and in that light, accept his warm adhesion. [Laughter and applause.]

A motion was made and carried to exclude all from the room who were not regularly accredited delegates, excepting only invited guests, and among them the retiring delegation of the Twenty-second Ward, who had withdrawn in favor of the accepted delegation.

A lively discussion now arose, in reference to the *status* of the delegations composing the present assemblage, and it was contended by some, that they were accredited for this occasion only. Others insisted that their powers were more extended, and were for the whole term of the existence of the Central Committee as, thus far, organized.

It was finally concluded that the latter should be the understanding, the question being left to the Ward organizations whether they would make any change in the delegations already accredited.

After much desultory discussion, the committee resolved itself to be the "Central German Union Association of the City of New-York," and proceeded to provide for the nomination of a committee of one from each Ward, to be appointed by the President from among the delegates present, to draw up a code of rules and a platform of principles for the Association and its branches, the board of officers to be joined to the same Committee *ex-officio*, and power to be conferred upon it to take such steps in reference to political nominations as may become necessary before the next meeting of the Association at large.

The President then named the following to serve as such Committee:

1st Ward, Wm. Michaelis; 2d Ward, — Tzschirner; 3d Ward, ——; 4th Ward, John Weber; 5th Ward, John Vogel; 6th Ward, Wm. Zobel; 7th Ward, — Wurzbuerger; 8th Ward, — Hochhalter; 9th Ward, ——; 10th Ward, — Boeckel; 11th Ward, Wm. Schwab; 12th Ward, Friedrich Fleischmann; 13th Ward, — Wildheim; 14th Ward, Jacob Rau; 15th Ward, — Ottendoerfer; 16th Ward, — Kersley; 17th Ward, M. Gross; 18th Ward, Friedrich Frankenheimer; 19th Ward, Julius Brill; 20th Ward, Abraham J. Dittenhoefer; 21st Ward, Nicolaus Fisher; 22d Ward, Friedrich Kapp.

The meeting then adjourned, at 11 P. M., to meet at the same place and hour on Thursday next.

The Committee of Twenty-two subsequently came together, and, after authorizing the Secretary to officially inform the Ward Organizations of the action taken by the Central Association, adjourned to meet at the same place to-day at 5 P. M.

Twentieth Ward Union Meeting.

SPEECHES BY HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, WM. E. ROBINSON, AND DR. BRADFORD.

A large meeting was held at the rooms of the Twentieth Ward Union Club, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, last evening, for the purpose of hearing Union addresses. James Campbell, the President, occupied the chair, and called upon Mr. McDonald, who sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the audience joining in the chorus.

Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, being called upon, made a spirited address. He denounced the traitors in unmeasured terms, as deserving of no mercy and no quarter while they stood in arms against the Government. There never was such a causeless rebellion, and the South could never present a single good reason for its cause. The North had petted the South so long that the South believed it could rule always, and, when she found she couldn't rule, she undertook to ruin. Mr. Lincoln had quite as much right to sustain the laws with an Army in Virginia as Pierce had to sustain the laws with an Army in Boston. [Applause.] This war was a great experiment, to see whether the wisdom of Washington and Madison was worth as much as that of Jeff. Davis and Toombs. If the nation did not put down this rebellion, it would be wiped out from among the nations of the earth. He thought that those who believed there wouldn't be any fight were mistaken. The South was mustering every man who could fight, and we were not to have any boys' play about it. Every single man was wanted. He thought that President Buchanan was a specimen of the Peace men we had had—saving the life of one man only to sacrifice the lives of hundreds.

SPEECH OF HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

Hon. H. J. Raymond was next introduced, and spoke briefly. He was glad that this was a time when there was no need of inquiring as to what party a man belonged—when the only question was whether he sustained the flag of his country. [Applause.] Who did not say to himself, when reading the history of our Revolution, "Would to Heaven it had fallen to my lot to live in those days, to aid in that glorious struggle!" Yet, upon us depended the nobler task of preserving the fruits of that struggle—a duty just as sacred, just as imperative as that which devolved upon our fathers. [Applause.] Our Government must take its place among the nations of the earth, and demand that it shall be respected as the Government of the people. [Applause.] Would foreign nations respect our flag if we allowed our Southern brethren to trail it in the dust? No. [Applause.] If the doctrine of secession was once admitted, there could be no end to it, until the nation had become split into fragments as they are in South America, or in the Old World—and some, more tyrannical and contemptible than they. Such a cause as ours should challenge the admiration of all, and was worth every drop of blood that could be shed in its defence. [Applause.] England had taunted us with not being a strong Government; but, what was a strong Government? Show him a Government that could raise 300,000 volunteers and $150,000,000 in six months, and he would show them as strong a Government as ours. [Applause.] There was no Government to-day on the face of the earth as strong as ours—for it has its foundation in the hearts of the people. [Applause.] The South did not pretend to have a cause for rebellion. State and local rights were protected by the Constitution, and had never been invaded by the Government—no matter how much the people *talked*. Was the South to make war upon the Government because men say things and propose things that they do not like? Slavery was protected by the Constitution. Fugitives were returned under the Constitution; the John Brown raid was put down under the Constitution. What then was the cause of the rebellion? It was, undoubtedly, as Rhett said in the South Carolina secession Convention, "Gentlemen, you may talk about Slavery being the cause of this secession movement, but don't put it in the documents that are to live in history. *It is simply the consummation of a plan formed twenty-five years ago.*" The South had presumed upon the tranquility and peaceful pursuits of the North, and our magnanimous refusal to believe that the rebellion would be sustained by arms, and had inaugurated a treason worse than that of Cataline or Arnold. They had vainly calculated on divisions at the North. The war had shown that there was an unanimity of patriotism in our hearts, however much we might differ on other subjects. [Applause.] We would ultimately conquer though all Europe should come to the aid of the rebels. Many questions would arise out of this rebellion, but they would be settled. Neither the English, French or American Revolutions commenced with the issues on which they had ended, and if Slavery found its doom—as by the Providence of God it might—the South had itself alone to charge with forcing the result. [Applause.] He did not despair of a restoration of the Union, for, from personal information, he had learned of the existence of strong Union sentiment in North Carolina and Virginia. They all knew of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee—all honor to the Union men of those States. All honor to Kentucky, led by Crittenden, and Anderson, and Prentiss, and Holt. [Applause.] We had no intention to subjugate the South. We meant only to free them from the yoke of oppression under which the secession leaders had placed them. The Constitution says that Government "shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government." What does that mean if not that the men of the South shall have the right to express their own opinions and have their own government, duly and legally chosen? [Applause.] He believed that the spirit of the people came up to the work, and that before the next Spring sun shall warm the bosom of the earth we shall see this rebellion a thing of the past. [Applause.]

MR. ROBINSON'S ADDRESS.

Wm. E. Robinson, Esq., was next called for, and spoke briefly. He did not deny that he was yet a party man, and illustrated with a humorous story the general desire to uphold parties; but he approved of forgetting parties temporarily, in view of the demand of our united efforts to defend our flag. [Applause.] Where could the refugee from foreign oppression find a home if the Government of this country should be overthrown? Nowhere. [Applause.] He had said said ten years ago, when taking his stand on this very question of secession, that if the native citizens did not defend the flag, the naturalized citizens would do it alone. [Applause.] The Irish were in this fight, for where was there ever a fight in the world that there was not an Irishman in it, if he was within convenient distance. [Laughter.] They would have another Irish Brigade. [Applause.] He had no fears for the result. He rejoiced in the war, and thanked God that it came upon us, just as the measles or any other disease came upon youth. [Laughter.] When we came out of the war, hardened into the gristle of manhood, we would have an army drilled, so that if England looked cross at it, we would whip her before breakfast. [Laughter.] And we wouldn't do it till we got ready. [Laughter.] What did we care for the degenerate and dastard Irishman who was representing the London *Times*? [Laughter.] John Bull could not do anything without an Irishman; she couldn't even get out a paper without having an Irish LL.D. to prove that he deserves his title, for he Lies Like the D—l. [Roars of laughter.] But, no matter for them all, this continent would fulfill its destiny. We might yet extend to the boundaries which the Yankee gave—East, by the rising sun; West, by the going down of the same; North, by the Aurora Borealis, and South as far as we please. [Laughter.] The troops that we had sent to the war were merely feelers, videttes or scouts. New-York alone could send 700,000 men. [Applause.] When we had a million men, we could send 300,000 to lick England, keep 500,000 at home, and send 200,000 to take care of the outside of creation. [Laughter.] While he hated and despised Slavery, he would not favor any unconstitutional abolition. The Constitution was strong enough to give Slavery all the protection it ought to have.

After addresses by Dr. Bradford and others, the following resolution was offered, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a Committee of eight to report the name of a suitable People's candidate to represent the Eleventh Assembly District (Twentieth Ward) in the next Assembly.

The Chair appointed the following names as said Committee:

C. W. Gardner, Wm. Murray, Robt. Crowther, J. G. Dimond, F. T. Reynolds, J. L. Hastie, Wm. Wilson, R. Armstrong.

People's Union Nominating Convention.

The People's Union Nominating Convention, under the lead of Capt. Charles H. Marshall and others, met at Cooper Institute last evening to proceed with the business of their organization. Ex-Alderman William Tucker, of the Eighth Ward, presided, and Supervisor William C. Conner and Mr. Robert Bealey acted as Secretaries.

The object was to nominate candidates for State Senate and Legislature. Mr. Amor J. Williamson, a member of the committee to whom the nominating of candidates was referred, reported that the Fourth Senatorial District did not meet, and, inasmuch as the nominations that might be made by the committees might not suit the views of the people, he offered a resolution that the nomination of Senators and Assemblymen be left to delegates from the respective districts.

The motion was finally laid on the table.

The chairman of the Conference Committee reported that they met, on Wednesday, at No. 128 Broadway, but several of the delegations were not full; the Fifth-avenue delegation, particularly, declined to participate, as they were only a minority of the delegates. It was finally decided to adjourn until Monday evening, which they did, without taking any action.

Some of the members urged the immediate discharge of the Committee of Conference, on account of the delay which the Conference, with all these Committees, would occasion, thus deferring the organization to so late a day as to afford no time for organizing for the campaign.

Mr. Havemeyer moved that the Conference Committee be discharged, with the thanks of the Convention for their assiduity thus far.

Amor J. Williamson opposed the discharge of the Committee, and urged that efforts be still made to combine the strength of all these different organizations. Mr. Hutchings also strongly favored the continuance of efforts to consolidate. Mr. Oliver criticized the course of the Republican Party in nominating a party ticket in opposition to the hand-clasped, fraternal, coöperating, no-party platform recommended by them months ago. The programme, he said, had been changed since noon of yesterday, and now they intended to run their ticket and laugh at the People's Union Party on the morning of the election, because they had out-manœuvred them.

Resolutions were finally adopted, in substance, that the Conference Committee use every influence to secure the nomination of its candidates, and report on Tuesday evening next, with a view to harmonize by making an appeal to the people; that a Committee of one from each Ward be appointed to call a mass meeting to ratify the people's candidates; that a Committee of nine be appointed to prepare an address, and a Committee of five be appointed to report a plan of organization at the next meeting, and that all candidates be required to pledge to the Government a hearty support in the prosecution of the war.

The Committee was empowered to confer with any such organizations as they may select.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet on Tuesday night.

Nominations of the St. Nicholas Union Association.

The following nominations have been made by the St. Nicholas Union Association:

For Justice of the Supreme Court—Thomas W. Clerke.

For Justices of the Superior Court—Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman.

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—John R. Brady.

For Justice of the Marine Court—William H. Anthon.

For District Attorney—John T. Doyle.

For Sheriff—Frederick L. Vulte.

For County Clerk—Edgar Ketchum.

For Supervisors—Orison Blunt and Wyllis Blackstone.

For Coroners—Thaddeus M. Halsted, M. D.; Joseph Smith, M. D.; William M. Vermilye, M. D., and Henry B. Millard, M. D.

The Tammany Senatorial Convention.

These Conventions met in their several districts, last night, to nominate State Senators. The Conventions resulted as follows:

Fourth District Convention met at Laird's Fifth Ward Hotel, and nominated C. B. Woodruff. Mr. Woodruff was a member of Assembly last year.

Fifth District Convention met at the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue C, and nominated Charles Cornell (now Alderman.)

Sixth District Convention met at No. 127 East Twenty-fourth-street, and nominated John J. Bradley (ex-Alderman.)

Seventh District Convention met at Farley's House, corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, but up to a late hour had made no nomination.

Republican Assembly Convention.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

This Convention met last evening at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, and was presided over by R. M. Strebeigh. After a few minutes deliberation, E. C. Johnson was nominated as candidate for Assemblyman by unanimous consent.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Convention met last evening, and adjourned till next Tuesday without making a nomination.

Fifth-Avenue Hotel Convention.

The Convention met at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, last evening, and after a secret session, adjourned till Tuesday evening. No nominations were made.

Important Decision—International Law.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Portland, Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1861.

In the United States District Court, to-day, Judge Ware has decided the forfeiture of the schooner *William Arthur*, for an attempt to aid the rebels, by furnishing them supplies, in violation of the Confiscation Act of Congress, of Aug. 6, 1861.

The owner of the schooner, Merilees, a British subject, having his domicil in Wilmington, N. C., purchased the vessel in question, loaded her, and cleared for St. Thomas and a market. She was seized by the authority of the United States Government, and on proof of an intent to run her into Wilmington, N. C., Judge Ware has made a decree of forfeiture. In a long and elaborate opinion, Judge Ware maintains the following propositions of International Law.

1. In a civil war like that now existing in the United States, the laws of blockade as understood by the law of nations, does not apply. A blockade is an investment of a town or port of one belligerent by another.

2. The laws of the United States prohibiting commercial intercourse to the insurrectionary States, and the Confiscation act, are mere municipal regulations. Every independent nation, as such, has a right to declare what shall be ports of entry and delivery, and to enforce these laws, by such means and such penalties as they choose, and no foreign nation can complain. The Embargo act of 1808 shut all the ports of the United States for an indefinite period, but the legal right of the United States was never questioned. If the United States choose to place before the ports ships-of-war to enforce these laws, this does not take from the laws their municipal character, nor constitute a blockade under the law of nations, though, for convenience, the United States may qualify it by that name.

3. A neutral, or neutrality, always implies three parties: two belligerents, and a third party standing by—the common friend of both. But in this case, there is but one party acknowledged by other nations, the United States alone. Foreign nations do not acknowledge insurgents as a nation, having the rights of a nation. They look upon them as malefactors.

Where is Commodore Stockton?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In times like these all men of military experience and capacity should be brought into the public service where their knowledge and abilities can be of some practical value.

Our Navy, owing to the present wicked rebellion, has been deprived of some of its ablest officers, and its recent extensive augmentation has made us feel more seriously this loss. To remedy the evil of appointing men without the necessary qualifications and experience, our veterans who have retired upon their laurels to the shades of private life, should be summoned from such ignoble idleness, and placed once more upon the quarter-deck to fight their battles o'er again.

Commodore Robert F. Stockton is one of them. His life is crowded with instances of valor, alike honorable to himself and the naval history of his country. A sailor from boyhood, and a commander by nature; possessing great personal courage, and the most indomitable energy; full of fire, pluck and perseverance—he is eminently fitted to move amid the stirring scenes of a crisis like the present.

Though a veteran in the service, he is still as young in all those qualities calculated to make an efficient officer, as when he demonstrated his prowess upon the British officers in Spain, or awed the savage chieftains of Liberia by his daring.

Why should such a man waste his gifts when his country calls for their exercise?

Let us have the broad pennant of the Commodore once more at the mast-head, and we will guarantee that the closing scenes of his life will not detract from the glory of those earlier exploits which have so identified his name with the Naval history of the United States.

G. D. B.

THE POLAR REGIONS.

Return of the Expedition of Dr. Hayes.

A telegraphic dispatch, from Halifax, to Henry Grinnell, Esq., from Dr. Hayes, announces the arrival of the exploring schooner *United States* at that port, where he had put in to repair, and to obtain supplies. The voyage from Greenland is represented as having been very stormy.

The gratification experienced by the return of this enterprising Arctic voyager, will be somewhat saddened by the intelligence of the death of two of the party. Dr. August Sontag, the Astronomer of the Expedition, and Mr. Gibson Caruthers, both of whom accompanied Dr. Kane on his last voyage to the Arctic regions. The thirteen surviving members of the original party are stated to be well. The schooner in which this voyage was made was purchased, and mostly fitted out in Boston, from which place she sailed the latter part of June, 1860. She has, accordingly, passed two Winters in the Arctic regions. According to the brief particulars received by telegraph, Dr. Hayes penetrated, by the aid of dogs and sledges, as far north as 81° 35′ on the west side of Kennedy's Channel, where he reports having found much open water. They were prevented from taking their vessel further north than Port Foulke, near Cape Alexandria, on account of heavy ice. The full particulars of the voyage will be awaited with much interest—a melancholy interest to the many friends of the lamented Sontag, the particulars of whose fate are yet involved in doubt. Dr. Sontag accompanied Dr. Kane on his last voyage, and when Dr. Hays was about to embark on his expedition, he resigned his place as Astronomer of Dudley Observatory, to join him. Dr. Sontag was educated at Altona, and was, we believe, recommended to Dr. Kane by Prof. Bache. He married a German lady shortly after his return from that expedition.

The return of Dr. Hayes has been looked for with the greatest interest by English geographers and Arctic officers. As the field is now left open, it is not unlikely that another expedition may be sent out from England within a short period.

It may not be generally known that a Swedish expedition to Spitzbergen sailed during the month of June last, with the intention of endeavoring to reach the Pole by following Parry's track to the westward of Greenland. If unsuccessful, it was their purpose to return and spend the Winter in Spitzbergen, and resume their journey the following season. Intelligence is also looked for with great anxiety from Mr. Hall, who sailed from New-London on board of a whaler eighteen months ago, with the avowed intention of making search for additional relics, or for some surviving members of Franklin's expedition. His undertaking will possess novel interest, particularly from the fact that Mr. Hall will be unaccompanied by any European, as he intends to accustom himself to the Esquimaux mode of life, and employ them and journey with them only. Mr. Hall undertook this journey solely under a religious conviction of duty, and sacrificed everything to accomplish this great desire of his life.

Dr. Hays may be expected at Boston in about a week or ten days.

A French View of the Rebellion.

From the Paris Siècle.

It is useless to deny that our readers do not pay half enough attention to the great events of which the United States are now the theatre. People read the everlasting and monotonous correspondence from Rome or Naples with more curiosity and interest than the bulletins dated from the banks of the Potomac. Is this mere caprice? Is it that indifference towards distant objects with which our countrymen are too often justly reproached? Or is it a sort of secret instinct which warns our people that that which is now passing on the other side of the Atlantic is merely a prologue, and that the war once finished, the real drama will commence?

We naturally incline to the latter supposition, for explanation of that peculiar apathy which would otherwise not be very creditable to our country.

But if this war be only a prologue, would it not be better to let it remain there, than to let the curtain rise upon the actual drama? and are not both parties equally interested in preventing its representation? It was the opinion of Mons. De Tocqueville that the Government of the United States was not created with the supposition that one or several States would break the compact which bound them. "If the sovereignty of the United States," said he, "entered into a struggle with that of the States, it is easy enough to foresee that it would have to succumb." The Federal Government is by no means of this opinion, and the sovereignty of the Union is now engaged in a resolute struggle with the sovereignty of the States.

As the South—even though it should gain several battles—could never pretend to conquer the North; as it is equally impossible for the North to compel the South to live under the same laws with itself, unless it would altogether change its institutions and become a military power, (which is not the affair of a day,) it would seem that a separation is the best means of settling the quarrel at once.

But is it too late to have recourse to such means? We think it is; and the Americans themselves seem to entertain precisely the same opinion. War is now being waged between the North and South; and it is now bound to work out its natural result, since no one in the world possesses either the power or the will to separate the combatants.

As there is, therefore, no present hope of peace, let us see what results must necessarily flow from war. The most important of these is the inevitable suppression of Slavery.

If the abolition of that "institution,"—as it is called in the United States—has not been already distinctly proclaimed in the North, it is easy to see, from certain measures already adopted, that such a step on the part of the Federal Government cannot be long delayed. We fervently wish that this great act of reparation could be accomplished, and yet we can see, at the same time, all the difficulties attending such a step. To make ourselves clear, let us for a moment suppose the North victorious and the slaves emancipated? What would come to pass?

First abolished by Christianity, and then reëstablished by Christianity in the Sixteenth Century, Slavery was not restored under the same conditions as in ancient times. The distance between master and slave among the Pagans was far less than it is in our day. Slavery was then a possible condition to everybody. There was no individual who was not, more or less, open to such a calamity at the end of one of those constantly-occurring wars of that period; and slave quarters were frequently occupied by those who once lived in palaces.

Of the same race as his master, the slave was often his equal by birth, and his superior both in intelligence and education. Terence, Plautus, Epictetus, Æsop, and many others were slaves. There was enough manhood left in the slave to bend without dishonor to the will of the gods and the law of inexorable destiny. Christianity was not content with merely resuscitating Slavery, it aggravated its horrors by making the infirmity of birth supply the place of mere accident. Man has been made to become a slave simply by the color of his skin. The master not only believes himself superior to his slave, but destined to be so forever, as De Tocqueville so justly remarked. Slavery being made a question of race, even the mark of Slavery can never be effaced, and emancipation becomes, as it were, impossible. There is not, as in Rome, a liberated class, capable of mixing with the Government, living upon terms of familiarity with the great, holding their place among the *élite* of society, and sometimes even forming it. Many blacks are emancipated in the United States, but it is only a delusive liberty which cannot at the same time deliver them from the color of their skin.

Nothing then can bring master and slave together, not even religious sentiment, for by that their separation was sanctioned. Nevertheless, Slavery is destined to disappear. "Nothing is more clearly written in the book of destiny," said Jefferson, "than the emancipation of the blacks; for it is equally certain that two races equally free can never live under the same Government. Nature, custom and opinion have placed between them insurmountable barriers."

It is undeniable that the prejudice of race is, to say the least, quite as strong in the North, where Slavery has been abolished, as in the South, where it is still maintained. At the North the negro is, in point of politics, religion and justice, the equal of the white man; but that equality, existing by written law, is entirely obliterated by the fiat of public opinion. Prejudice, stronger than all principles, has imperatively separated the whites from the blacks, and Law strives in vain to reunite them. In the school-house or the theatre, the church or the hospital, the black man must not seat himself beside the white; even at the cemetery the line of distinction is clearly drawn, and thus they remain separated even in death.

To abolish Slavery is not, therefore, to arrive at the end; the North must go still further and forget that fatal prejudice of race which governs it, and makes emancipation a mere illusion. To give men their liberty, to open to them the gates of the city and then say to them, "There—you shall live among yourselves, you shall marry among yourselves, you shall not pass the gulf that we have placed between your race and ours, you shall form a separate society in society"—is to create a cursed caste, and replace slaves by parias. In the United States these parias number several millions. What a terrible task it would be for any government to hold them in respect!

M. De Tocqueville, in his work called *Democracy in America*, expresses the opinion that if a portion of the Union would separate from the other, not only could it not be prevented from doing so, but the attempt would not even be made. Events have proved that opinion to be erroneous. The North is bent upon compelling the South to remain in the Union, and by that very act settles the formidable question of Slavery. We have shown what difficulties custom has thrown around a solution of this question in the North. Let us now suppose the South separated from the Union, and at full liberty to propagate Slavery, *how is it going to manage—after emancipation has been fully proclaimed in the North—to maintain within limits and keep in chains a black population at least equal in number to the whites?*

In whichever way we view the subject, whether the Union be broken or reunited, the question of Slavery still presents the same enormous difficulties, and it seems as impossible to destroy as to retain it. When we reflect how many centuries of transitions were requisite for abolishing Slavery for the first time—when we remember that serfdom was still lingering in France only a few years prior to the great Revolution—one is astounded at the problem which the United States have undertaken to solve, and which they can no longer postpone. Injustice is one of those maladies which, although long concealed, will often break out suddenly, and which must be cured immediately, or inevitable death results. For such maladies there is generally but one remedy, and everything depends on the promptitude and resolution with which it is applied.

Advocates as we are for the abolition of Slavery, we cannot hide from ourselves the perils that are attached to it. Are those perils, however, such as to make us despair of happily overcoming them? By no means; but the ordeal will be terrible, and, in awaiting its commencement, it is natural to think that the public would watch with eagerness the details of military operations, which are bringing us nearer every hour to the great and final crisis.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

The Bavaria at this Port.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from Hamburg, calling at Southampton on the 25th September, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her advices have been anticipated.

Of the specie brought by the *Bavaria*, the following are the consignees:

From Hamburg—Order, $3,480; Haus & Rosenheim, $1,400; A. Hege, $11,537.

From Southampton—Schuchardt & Gebhardt, £6,300.

From Havre—P. Askin & Co., $1,833.

Judicial Nomination at Albany.

Albany, Thursday, Oct. 10.

The People's Judicial Convention of the Third District met pursuant to call in the City Hall, at Albany, to-day. John S. Anable, of Columbia, was chosen Chairman, and Dr. L. Pruyn, of Kinderhook, Secretary.

On motion, Hon. Thomas Miller, of Hudson, was nominated, by acclamation, for Justice of the Supreme Court of the Third District.

A number of delegates, who were in favor of the nomination of Mr. Cook, the Republican candidate, withdrew from the Convention.

Albany, Thursday, Oct. 10.

That portion of the delegates which retired from the People's Convention after the nomination of Theodore Willey, reassembled in the City Hall, and nominated Erastus Cook, Esq., for Justice of the Supreme Court, Third District, who had previously received the nomination of the Republican Convention.

Assembly Nomination.

Fort Edward, Thursday, Oct. 10.

The Washington County People's Convention to-day nominated G. H. Taylor, of Fort Edward, for member of Assembly from First District, and P. H. Neber, of Hebron, for Second District.

Republican Victory in Erie, Penn.

Erie, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 10.

Lowry, the Radical Republican candidate for State Senator in the Twenty-seventh District, is elected over the Union candidate by 2,000 majority.

Union Victory in Wayne County, Pa.

Honesdale, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 10.

The Union County ticket is elected in this (Wayne) County, by about twenty majority.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts; Hon. E. Cook, of Iowa; A. Bainbridge of the United States Army; A. D. Mackley, of the United States Navy; Lieut. Miller, U. S. A.; Dr. Whitehurst, of Havan; Capt. G. L. Day, of Norwich; S. G. Boughton and family, of Boston, and J. King, of England, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. W. B. S. Moore, of Maine; Commander B. J. Totten, of Newport, R. I.; Capt. W. C. McCall, of the United States Army; C. F. Martin, of the United States Revenue Service, and Major A. Ten Eyck, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

W. P. Biagron, R. H. Samson and lady, Lieut. J. C. Howell, of the U. S. Navy; Dr. F. S. Bradford, of Philadelphia; Capt. H. Spencer and Dr. E. H. Abadie, of the U. S. Army; F. H. Harris and lady, of New-London; and Rev. M. B. Smith, of New-Jersey, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Aug. Brandegee, of New-London; G. Woodruff, of Illinois; S. Philip Day, of London; Mr. and Mrs. Lowell, of Boston; H. Wood, of Philadelphia; John Ellis, of Boston; S. R. Payson, of Boston; Maj. H. J. Adams, of the U. S. Army; and Geo. M. Gillett, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

N. S. Longer, of England; R. B. Forbes, of Boston; Thomas J. C. Amory, of the United States Army; Hamilton Hoppin, of Newport, R. I.; Mr. Mignot and lady, of Baltimore; Dr. F. P. Tuckerman and J. H. Sturgis, of Boston, and James T. Pendergast, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator Dixon and family, of Hartford, and E. Stair and lady, of Cleveland, Ohio, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. S. G. Roe, of West Point, and S. Burgh, of the United States Army, are at the Everett House.

Prof. Alexander C. Twining, of New-Haven, and Mr. Stephenson, of New-York, are at the Union Place Hotel.

Col. Cullum, of the Army, is at the New-York Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Thursday, Oct. 10—P. M.

Flour steady; receipts light. Wheat very dull; the only sale is 60 bbls. White Michigan, at $1 37. Rye sold, in car lots, at 70c. Oats in fair supply and demand; sales 25,000 bush.; 33c.@33½c. for State and Western, afloat and car lots. Corn steady with limited supply and offering; sales 14,000 bush. Western Mixed at 53c., afloat. Barley very dull; offerings fair and not much desire to take hold at asking rates; sales 1,600 bush. State four-rowed in car lots at 61c.@63c., and 2,000 bush. Wayne County on private terms. Whisky—Sales 100 bbls. at 20c.@21¼c. Received by Central Railroad for Boston and East—3,345 bbls. Flour, 51 bags Wheat, 245 bales Wool. For New-York—7,367 bbls. Flour, 98 bags and 395 bbls. Wheat, 254 bbls. Whisky, 803 tubs Butter, 1,043 boxes Cheese, 131 bales Wool, 873 bbls. Apples, 222 pkgs. Tobacco. Shipped by tows to New-York, Oct. 9—101,700 bush. Corn, 105,500 bush. Wheat, 21,000 bush. Oats, 6,000 bush. Feed, 11,000 bush. Barley.

Oswego, Thursday, Oct. 10—P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat without material change; sales 9,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1@$1 02. Corn firm; sales 1,000 bushels Illinois at 45c. Barley in moderate demand; sales 3,400 bushels Bay Quinte at 54c.; 1,000 bushels Toronto at 57c., and 5,000 bushels choice do., delivered in Albany on private terms. Rye scarce and quiet. Canal Freights 2c. on Flour, but unchanged on Grain; Flour 44c., Wheat 13c., Corn 12c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—7,443 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bushels Corn, 186,000 bushels Barley.

Chicago, Thursday, Oct. 10.

Flour dull and 5c. lower. Wheat has declined ½c.@1c. ℔ bush.; sales at 76c.@77c. for No. 1; 70c.@71c. for No. 2, in store. Corn has advanced ½c.; sales at 21c.@21½c. for mixed, in store. Oats are ½c. ℔ bush. higher. *Receipts*—4,900 bbls. Flour, 143,000 bush. Wheat, 69,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bush. Wheat, 78,000 bush. Corn. Freights quiet. Exchange unaltered.

Buffalo, Thursday, Oct. 10—6 P. M.

Flour quiet, and unchanged. Wheat is in moderate demand, and the market less firm; sales 4,100 bushels Red Michigan, at $1 06; 1,500 bushels Red Ohio, at $1 06; 5,600 bushels Red Indiana, at $1 08; 13,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, on private terms. Corn better; sales 6,000 bushels Toledo, at 38½c.; 76,000 bushels, at 39c.; 6,000 bushels, at 39¼c.; 21,000 bushels, at 40c. Freights firm. *Lake Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 196,000 bushels Wheat, 170,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 222,000 bushels Wheat, 177,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Oct. 10.

Flour firm at $5 37½ for Superfine, and $5 60 for Ohio. Wheat buoyant; sales 10,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 30. Corn advanced; sales 4,000 bushels at 61c.@61½c. Mess Pork and Lard unchanged. Whisky firm at 22c.

Montreal, Thursday, Oct. 10.

A. Heward reports: Flour dull and in favor of buyers. Small sales No. 1 Superfine at $5 60; Fancy held at $5 80; Extra, $5 90@$6. Wheat—Buyers and sellers are apart. No. 1 Chicago procurable at $1 18, but buyers are at $1 16. No. 1 Milwaukee offered at $1 18@$1 20, which is dull of sale at $1 17. Red Winter is held at $1 27@$1 30, which is salable at $1 25. Good Canada White is offered at $1 34 without sales. Corn—There is a good inquiry, and a large quantity is on the market, but the sales do not exceed 60,000 bushels; 53c.@55c. ℔ 56 lbs. ... and 52c.@52½c. offered. Freights dull and ... ing—3s.@3s. 3d. for Flour, and 7s.@7s. 6d. for ... is asked to Liverpool and the Clyde. Exchange ... Bank 60 days on London, 8¾@9 premium. ... drafts on New-York, ¾@1 ℔ cent. premium.

Passengers Arrived.

Oct. 10—*In steamship Bavaria, from Southampton*—A. Thomalen and lady, L. Gomez, A. Camarena, G. Westendarp, Aug. Schacht, lady, child and Mme. Guillod, Pauline Loewissohn, Jose Vega, Leoine Kammerer and 2 children, A. Cezera, Cezerac, C. Schomleurgk, Miguel Careaga, Wm. B. Vanderhove, A. Klingenberg, P. Echequeren, gan, F. Assichilon, J. Caderme, P. Bennett, S. Feltner, Pastor, C. Vogt.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—L. de Silva Correa, F. del Castillo, J. Spiegel, C. Guidet, J. M. nin, J. Frementin, T. Vingret, W. Weir, Capt. U. S. A., Lieut. Miller, U. S. A., Dr. Whitehurst, Hunter, Miss Hamilton, S. K. Labott, E. M. Jacobs, V. Lopez Pinto, J. Price, J. D. Haviley, Thorpe, Capt. J. C. Gibbs, D. Tilton, J. Arube, W. Leopold, E. Dyer, J. Murphy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 06 | Sun sets.... 5 28 | Moon sets....12 0
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 10 | Gov. Island. 1 50 | Hell Gate.... 3

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 10.

Cleared.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia.

Ship Ocean Monarch, Page, Liverpool, Wm. Frost.

Barks Lord Clarendon, (Br.,) Cameron, Queenstown, Murdock & Smythe; Lamplighter, Thompson, Demerara, J. M. Smith's Sons; Orphan, Smith, Dunkirk, Bros.

Brigs Caledonia, (Br.,) Jones, St. John, N. B., Nevius & Son; La Favorita, (Dutch,) Hueck, Jos. Foulke's Sons; Union, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, A. Smithers & Co.; Allandale, (Br.,) McBurnie, St. N. F., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Bay State, Hallett, Boston; Yellow (Br.,) Laffe, Tampico, B. F. Small; H. P. Russell, tin, Bordeaux, D. C. Murray; Triumph, (Br.,) Cornwallis, N. S., D. R. De Wolff; Arcade, Smith, bethport, Miller & Houghton; Sarah Elizabeth, New-Haven.

Sloop Eleanor, Davis, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamship Bavaria, (Ham.,) Weier, Hamburg and Southampton 25th, at 10 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced heavy erly gales during the passage. Sept. 26, off Start passed steamship Arago, hence for Havre. Oct. Cape Race, passed steamship Europa, for Liverpool; at 4 P. M., lat. 42 34, lon. 59 30, passed Br. steamship of New-York, for Liverpool; 9th, 8 P. M., off Light, passed steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool. B. arrived off the Battery at 4:30 A. M.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana Oct. 5, at 5 P. with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Experienced strong northerly gales N. of Cape Hatteras.

Ship Chapin, (of Boston,) McCreilis, St. John, ds., in ballast, to master.

U. S. steam transport Whilldin, Colmery, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamer Stevens, Raynor, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Bynner.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Geer, Norwich, with to E. S. Martin.

Steamer Decatur, Lover, Norwich, with mdse. to Martin.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Liverpool, Kearney, London Aug. 27, and Isle of Wight Sept. 1, with mdse. and 36 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had light westerly winds up to lat. lon. 58, when took a strong northeaster.

Ship Junius, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Havana, and from off Boston Light, (where she received orders,) ballast, to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Ship Germania, Townsend, Havre Aug. 30, and Sept. 7, with mdse. and 106 passengers to Wm. lock, Jr.

Ship Tiger, Lowell, Liverpool 41 ds., via Eastport, ballast, to Oliver Bryan.

Ship Samoset, McNear, Wiscasset 3 ds., in ballast, master.

Ship Queen of the East, Healy, Liverpool 43 ds., coal to Crocker & Warren.

Ship Enoch Train, (of Boston,) Benwell, Liverpool ds., via Boston 2 ds., with salt to order.

Ship Burmah, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Beckwith, via Cansock 42 ds., in ballast, to master.

Bark E. Sherwood, Norton, London Aug. 24, and Wight Sept. 2, in ballast, to Sturges, Clearman & Co., experienced westerly winds and bad weather most passage.

Bark Trojan, Coonan, Rockland 3 ds., in ballast, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Acacia, Pinkham, Boston 3 ds., in ballast, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark E. Wright, Jr., Gibbs, Boston 4 ds., in ballast, Moore & Henry.

Bark Philo, (Br., of Sunderland,) Golightly, Sunderland 44 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brig Harriet Hallock, King, Grand Turk, T. I., with salt to Burdett & Everett. 6th inst., lat. 36, 20, was boarded from U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, cruising. The brig Echo, Rice, sailed for Port-au-Prince a few previous.

Brig Wellington, (Br., of Shields,) Moby, Cardiff with coal, to order. Had strong westerly gales Banks; lost maintopgallantmast, split sails, &c.

Brig Queen of the South, Chapman, Bristol, R. I. hours, in ballast, to B. F. Small. Will load for Grande.

Brig Sunbury, (of St. John, N. B.,) Atkinson, C. B., 8 ds., in ballast, to J. W. Elwell & Co. Has heavy weather.

Brig Jno. Hippolyte, (Fr.,) Canchord, St. Pierre, N. 10 ds., with fish to Krug & Godillot.

Brig Mary Ann, (Br.,) Asplot, New-Bedford 24 hours, in ballast, to J. C. McArthur.

Brig Jessie Rhynas, Pendleton, Hillsboro 3 ds., last to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Catherine Rogers, Nichols, New-Bedford ballast, to master.

Schr. Emily, (Br.,) Sheridan, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Ocean Bird, Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Aldebarron, (of Brookhaven,) Hand, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to M. Briggs & Co.

Schr. James H. Deputy, Chase, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. Western Star, Crowell, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Smith, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Stoddard, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Bacon, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Oregon, Graves, Boston, mdse., for Albany.

Schr. Victor, Sears, Quincey, stone, for Staten Island.

Schr. Cabot, Hamilton, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Ryder, New-Bedford 24

Schr. Minnehaha, Thomas, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. W. Fish, Fish, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Stetson, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. S. K. Hart, Kent, Bangor 16 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Myers. ———, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Mary Helen, Smith, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Josiah Achorn, Merrill, Rockland 5 ds., lime.

Sloop Frederick Brown, Nichols, Providence 2 ds., mdse. to master.

WIND—During the day, from N. E. to E. N. E., fresh.

Sailed.

Oct. 9—Bark Winona, Maracaibo. Brigs Vigilant, Jago; Peerless, Bermuda. Schrs. Kate Weston, D. Trowbridge, Demerara, (and anchored in Quarantine,) Ann E. Glover, West Indies; also Br. schrs. J. G. Port-au-Prince; Eugenia Smith, Havana; Dasher, Kitts.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Liverpool, Capt. Kearney, from London, arrived this morning, brings home the body of the Capt. Kearney, who died in Paris Aug. 17.

Spoken, &c.

Addison—ship, was signalized, Sept. 18, lat. 40 44 40.

Amazon—ship, hence for London, was seen, Oct. 41 30, lon. —.

Andover—ship, was signalized, Sept. 26, lat. 45 45 42.

J. C. Jones—bark, bound E., was seen, Oct. 1, lat. lon. —.

North American—ship, bound E., was seen, Sept. lat. 42 35, lon. —.

Orient—ship, hence for Liverpool, Sept. 15, lat. 43 lon. 36 30.

Owego—ship, Sept. 14, lat. 46, lon. 34 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Lingan, C. B., Sept. 26, schr. John Price, brig Adelphi, Johnson, for New-York, in 3 ds.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTIS having been restored to health in a few weeks very simple remedy, after having suffered several y with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, sumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-suff ers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with dir tions for preparing and using the same, which they find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescri tion is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every suffer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

BOWERY THEATRE.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE GREAT ORION CIRCUS,
Comprising the most eminent Equestrian, Gymnastic, Athletic and Pantomimic talent ever in the City. The peerless
ELLA ZOYARA,
The great sensation bareback rider, in new and astonishing feats.
SIGNOR SEBASTIAN,
supported by all the Stars. Little Gemma, Hogle and Keefe, De Vere, trick horse *General Scott*, &c. Grand matinée on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

ORGANS.—CHURCH ORGANS, AT PRICES suit the times, containing 4, 6, 8, 10 stops, full a sweet-toned, all the modern improvements, warranted also, building one of two rows, keys and pedals. W. H. DAVIS, Organ Builder, No. 40 Downing-st.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION are offered to a select party of adults, professors religion preferred. House brown stone, with all the provements, situated on 2d-av., near 11th-st. Address HOME, Station D, Post-office.

TELESCOPE WANTED.—A PERFECT SE ond-hand astronomical telescope wanted at a reason able price. Any person having such an instrument sale will apply to the subscriber. J. J. GREENOUG No. 6 Wall-st